The New-York Times.

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Independence Day in the City.

Grand Display of the Military.

THE REGATTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Proceedings at the Institutions.

POW-WOW AT TAMMANY.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

Fireworks, Fires, Accidents, Incidents, Excursions, Explosions, &c.

Those of the inhabitants of Manhattan Island who could not get away from the City, after passing a sleepless night, listening to the first mutterings of Independence Day thunder, were awakened, if we may be permitted to make use of the Hibernicism, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the clangor of trumpets, the beating of drums and diverse noises whereof the character is altogether too well known to those who dwell hereabout to require an elaborate description. More people, prooably, arose early in this City on Monday than on any day of the preceding three hundred and sixty-four. The patriotic at sunrise bade Morpheus depart from them and sallied forth to enjoy the celebration from the start; and those whose bosoms were not fired with thoughts of Revolutionary glory, deserted their couches at the peep of dawn, because they found it impossible to sleep after daybreak. Although to a stranger in the City, Pandemonium seemed outdone, yet it was generally remarked by Gothamites, that it was an uncommonly quiet celebration. In point of fact, we were not entitled to any Fourth of July this Summer, for we had half a-dozen of them rolled into one at the time of the Cable Celebration. One would have thought when New-York went cable-mad that our supply of enthusiasm for the year was entirely exhausted on that occasion. The first great desideratum of all out-door celebrations—a pleasant day—we had to the fullest extent yesterday. The weather could not have been finer. Perhaps those who took part in the Regatta would have rejoiced if it had been less windy, but for the landsmen, nothing could have been more propitious than the fine air that was stirring. The City seemed to be full of people, in spite of the large numbers who were out of town for the day. A great many from the country circumjacent flocked to the metropolis to see the sights; the morning trains and boats were filled with them. Flags were flying from the public buildings and shipping; omnibuses and City cars were gaily decorated with little banners, and the iron horse came puffing and blowing into the City at stated intervals with a mane of bunting and caparisoned in stars and stripes. The national standard was displayed from the Battery, and a national salute was fired there at sunrise and at noon.

The Military.

The military display was a fine one, but the ranks of the various regiments were not, of course, as full as we have seen them on other occasions. The First Division formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., were reviewed by the Commander-in chief, and then took up their line of march around Union square, down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park and through the east gate. In front of the City Hall Mayor TIEMANN, Col. DARLING, of the Governor's Staff, Major General SANDFORD, in citizen's dress, and many of the Aldermen and Councilmen, were awaiting them. A large crowd filled the Park, but admirable order was preserved by Capt. LEONARD, with the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct and men detailed from other Precincts, a force of 100 men altogether. As soon as General HALL, who was in command of the Division, had informed the Mayor that the troops were ready to pass in review, the word was given, and they passed the City Hall in the following order:

Troop of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Capt. Varian.

Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col Vosburgh.

Second Regiment, Col. Robinson.

First Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Smith.

Third Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Postley.

Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder.

Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney.

Fourth Regiment, (Artillery,) Col. McMahon.

Troop of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

Troop of the Seventh Regiment.

Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Col. Duryea.

Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Lieut. Col. Waterbury.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal.

Lancers of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Vinton.

Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick.

Tenth Regiment, Col. Halsey.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Ryan.

Immediately after the review, which took place a little before 10½ o'clock—the appointed hour—the troops were dismissed. The crowd lingered in the Park, at the Battery, and in the public squares all day long. The vencers of ginger-bread, oranges, peanuts and ice cream were ubiquitous, and made money "hand over fist."

The Continentals, the Veterans of '76 and 1812 and many other corps paraded separately, and the Veterans of 1812 fired a national salute at noon in the Park.

The Excursions.

Despite the cold Northwester that prevailed, the travel to Hoboken began about 9 o'clock, and continued without interruption during the day. The great excursion of the day, however, was that of the steamer *Connecticut* around Staten Island. By the time she had left her last stopping-place on the North River there was little room left upon her ample decks. She called at Peck-slip, however, but they were obliged to haul in the gang-plank and stop the people from going on board. It is said that several hundred persons were unable to get a passage. A band of music accompanied the boat, and she returned, passing the Battery, about half past 3 o'clock, in time to witness the most exciting portion of the regatta. The steamer *Kut Von Kull* also had a large number upon the same route. The ferry boats to Staten Island were crowded, the cheap fare and long sail making that a desirable trip, particularly to those who were unable to secure a place on board the other excursion boats. The *Massachusetts*, running to Coney Island, carried respectable crowds, though very few remained to take the usual sea-bath on account of the cold weather.

Appearance of the Harbor.

It is often a cause of complaint that the shipping in our harbor do not display their flags upon public occasions. There is seldom cause of complaint, however, on this score, upon the Fourth of July, as no class of people engage more heartily in the celebration of our National Anniversary than shipmasters and seamen; and it is not uncommon for Jack to run up his signals even against the known wishes of the penurious ship-owner, who objects to see his bunting whipped out upon any occasion, however patriotic. On Monday the harbor of New-York presented a most beautiful and animated appearance. The shipping along the East River were everywhere dressed out in holiday attire, many of them flying a profusion of flags, and none (save a single line of Liverpool ships) were without some display of signals. The ship *Great Republic*, lying on the Brooklyn side, and an English bark, anchored in the stream opposite Burling-slip attracted particular attention in this respect. All the Ferry boats were handsomely ornamented, and the stiff northwest blow which prevailed straightened out the bunting to the very best advantage, every symbol and letter being distinctly visible. On the North River the vessels and steamers were equally well ornamented. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, lying at Jersey City, hung out her signals from the tip end of her jibboom, over her topgallant mastheads, to the taffrail. At noon she fired a salute. At Ellis' Island, a Government naval station, the flagstaff was strung with flags; the Hoboken Ferry boats were profusely decorated, and the yacht fleet lying at Hoboken also hung out their American code of signals. The steamships of the various lines, from the Battery to the northernmost shipping, including the Collins steamers, participated in this demonstration.

The Regatta.

The rowing regatta announced to come off at the Battery was a feature of unusual attraction, the fact that the Common Council had offered handsome prizes to the winning boats giving special interest to the proceedings. Long before the hour for the race to begin people began to gather upon the Battery, and there were many pressing applications for a seat or standing-room upon the outside galleries of Castle Garden, where a favorable view could be had of the race. A photographist was early upon the spot adjusting his camera to get an *impression* of the scene. The heavy northwest wind had collged many vessels to anchor off the Battery, which afforded excellent stand points from which to witness the race, and the deck and rigging of every one was literally filled with spectators. The barge provided by the Club for the guests was towed to her anchorage at 1 o'clock, and Whitehall boats immediately found employment in boating people off at 25 and 50 cents a head. The little new yacht *Elm Tree*, belonging to Capt. McMAHON, which he has just had built out of the old elm tree which stood opposite the Washington Hotel, and which was cut down in widening Battery-street, was politely offered to the Judges for their special accommodation, and was anchored about 100 yards from the shore. By 12 o'clock some five thousand persons had gathered upon the Battery, which by 1 o'clock had increased to nearly or quite ten thousand. The adjoining piers and every standing place was occupied. Boats of all sizes and descriptions now began to hover about the place, and before the competitors made their appearance, it began to be seriously debated whether there would be any room left for a race. Shortly before the hour designated the boats were seen approaching, and by a great effort of the Judges, the outsiders were made to vacate the space specially allotted to the race-boats, to allow them to take their position. The rowers were all young men, lithe and sinewy, with merely a handkerchief tied around their heads, some having on a red, others a gray shirt, while several dispensed with all their garments excepting a pair of bathing-pants.

The Judges were J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, SIDNEY DOLAN and GEORGE WARNER.

The following boats were entered for the several races, with the time of starting and the order in which they arrived at the home stake-boat:

FIRST RACE, WITH FOUR OARS.

Name of Boat and Colors.	Builder's Name and Length.	Name of Crew.
Jere. Donnelly, No. 3. Gray,	Jere. Donnelly Length, 40 feet	Andrew Fay, Peter Fay, John Carroll, John McNeil.
Experiment, No. 5. Red.	James McCay Length, 37½ ft.	Thos. Farrel, Michael Vallorey, John Leary, John Musgrove.
James Hughes, No. 4. White.	Length, 40 feet	Wm Bond, Michael McGee, Thos Meenahan, John Walsh.
Whitehall, No. 2. Blue.	Wm. H Darling Length 35 feet	James Welsh, Hugh Riley, Wm Weasley, Jos. Burke

They started at 2:21 P. M. The *Greenport*, No. 1, not entering. They arrived in the following time:

No. 3.....11¾ minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 5..... 9 minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 2..... 5 minutes of 3 o'clock.

The *James Hughes* broke an oar at the start, when the person pulling it sprang out of the boat and swam ashore. The accident prevented No. 4 from pulling in the race. The *Experiment*, after passing the first stake-boat, was swamped, when two of the oarsmen jumped overboard with their oars, leaving the other two to pull the remainder of the route. The two came in for the second prize, besides receiving the plaudits of the people.

The following two oared boats made up the

SECOND RACE.

Boats.	Builders.	Crew.
Geo. W. Winship, No. 5. Grey.	D. Blackburn.	H. Conklin. Patrick Neil.
Clines. Yellow.	Jas. Everson.	D. Probit. C. Heard.
Michael Quigley, No 2. Red.	D. H. Dunn.	Mich. Vallory. John Leary.
Elizabeth Smith, No. 6. Green.	Jas. Everson.	T. Douglass. Mich Neagle.
Fussy Cat, No. 4. White.	R. Romson.	John Davis. P. Johnson.
Emily, No. 3.	D.B.Cockburn.	Thos. Maloney. J. Hennessey

This race was more exciting, and was contested with more spirit than the first; it was with considerable difficulty they could be got in position for the start, each evidently fearing that the other would obtain a few inches the advantage at the start. All being ready, the signal pistol-shot from the judge's boat was given, and they dashed off at 3¼ P. M. They arrived in the following order:

No. 5, (Geo. W. Winship,) at 3:39; No. 2, (Michael Quigley) at 3:40½; No. 3, (Emily,) T. Maloney and John Hennessey, at 3:41; No. 6, (E. Smith,) T. Douglass and Michael Neagle, at 3:42.

The other two boats did not come in, and No. 5 won the first prize ($40), and No. 2, (M. Quigley,) the second prize ($20.)

The third and last race was pulled by a single pair of sculls, three boats only—the *Battery Pet*, *Unknown*, and *Eleanor* being engaged. The contestants were ANDREW FAY, TOM DAW and OSBORNE. The start was made in splendid style at 4 o'clock, amid cheers from the whole crowd upon the Battery, the discharge of fire arms, and other demonstrations. Before the first stake-boat was reached, FAY being a length ahead of DAW, the latter ran quartering upon FAY's boat, and for a moment both were at a dead lock. FAY complained of this intentional "fouling" of his boat, gave up the race, and returned. OSBORNE came in at 4 23¾, and DAW at 4:25. Considerable feeling was here exhibited among the friends of the respective rowers, but Judge BROWNELL announced that all the evidence would be fairly heard and if there had been any intentional violation of the rules, the parties implicated should be ruled out. This gave satisfaction to all parties. The crowd sent up their last cheer, the final gun was fired, and the patient multitude began to disperse.

THE AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

The Judges now repaired to their room, No. 9 Bowling-green, followed by the successful rowers and their friends, where Justice BROWNELL and his associates—Mr. WARNER and Mr. DORLAN—decided as to the distribution of the prizes, as follows:

FIRST RACE—*Jeremiah Donnelly* (No. 3) first prize—$100.

Experiment, (No. 2) second prize—$20.

SECOND RACE—*George W. Winship*, (No. 5,) first prize—$40

Michael Quigley, (No. 2,) second prize—$20.

THIRD RACE—*Unknown*, (No. 1,) first prize—$40.

Daw and *Fay* being ruled out on account of the collision between their two boats, *Daw* being decided as the party to blame.

Justice BROWNELL addressed each of the successful competitors, eulogizing their performances, and urging them to every honorable exertion to excel in these manly sports. Alderman PECK addressed Mr McCAY, the President of the Club, on behalf of the Common Council, and handed him the awards. Mr. McCAY responded, and delivered the envelopes properly inscribed to Justice BROWNELL, who gave them to the respective claimants. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and with credit to all parties concerned.

Refreshments were furnished by the Club, and the occasion was enlivened by the Blind Band, of sixteen pieces.

The Celebration in Tammany Hall.

"Old Tammany," as it is affectionately styled, indulged in its annual outburst of patriotism. The Tammany Society in particular, and the Democratic Party in general, showed off their eloquence and their appetite by celebrating the national anniversary after a fashion, which, with them, may be termed, by a pardonable rhetorical exaggeration, immemorial. The Hon. JOHN KELLY presided, and said: Gentlemen, I regret to inform you that the gentleman whom the Sachems selected to deliver the oration here today has been taken seriously ill. We have a letter from him which I will read, excusing his absence. Mr. KELLY then read the letter from Mr. COCHRANE and said: Not having received any information from Mr. COCHRANE until this morning, we were disappointed in procuring any gentleman to deliver this oration and therefore will do nothing here to-day but read the Declaration of Independence, which will be done by one of the brothers, the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER.

BRYAN MCCAHILL—I believe we have distinguished men enough here to deliver the oration, and I propose Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN.

Mr. KELLY—There will be plenty of opportunities of addressing the gentlemen present when we retire to the collation room, after the Declaration has been read.

BRYAN subsided.

The Declaration having been read, the folding doors were thrown open, and the assemblage, marshalled by Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, who had all the arrangements in charge and fulfilled his duties—(which were by no means of the easiest,)—in such a way as to acquire for him universal credit, entered the adjoining apartment, and, in a popular phraseology, "fell to." After an incalculable consumption of punch and sandwiches, Mr. KELLY, who still presided, proposed a series of toasts, of which the first was:

The Day we Celebrate: A new era in the progress of humanity. The people bless it, and none but tyrants fear its bright example.

Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN replied. In the course of his remarks he observed that on the plains of Italy, where armies were contending for what they called their rights and privileges, there might be those who were struggling for such a day as we celebrated; and whenever such an independence was achieved, it would yield neither to the frowns of tyrants nor to the plots of traitors. The second toast was:

Washington, the Statesman, Patriot and Soldier: His memory is still the guiding star by which the ship of Freedom is directed.

To this Mr HOSEA B. PERKINS responded. While we pointed with pride, he said, to FRANKLIN, the philosopher, to JEFFERSON, the statesman, and to JACKSON, the soldier—[applause]—our hearts, all unbidden, hung with our warmest love on the great father of our country, GEORGE WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] The eyes of the civilized world already looked to the gallantry and bravery of the French soldiers, but, he would ask, what was the fame of the Marshal of Magenta—[a voice: Three cheers for Gen. McMAHON—loud cheering]—or of him of Montebello, when compared with the halo of glory that encircles the brow of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] In his subsequent remarks, which, as a reporter would say, were fervently eulogistic, the speaker was repeatedly applauded.

Capt. RYNDERS replied to the third toast:

The Constitution—An instrument matured by the world's best wisdom, and sealed in the world's best blood. Honestly interpreted by our judicial tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate our prosperity.

The Captain was witty and candid—as usual.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, known to not a few as the "Old War Horse," answered for the fourth toast, which was:

James Buchanan, the President of the United States—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in his hands, and his firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression.

Mr. PURDY praised the President in a most elevated strain.

The fifth toast, viz.:

The American Press, was to have been responded to by Mr. HERRICK, but, to perpetrate a Hibernicism, he appeared to be absent.

The sixth, *The Army and Navy of the United States*, was replied to by Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR.

The State of New-York was the seventh, and was replied to by Mr. CHANDLER, who could see no prospect of success for the Democracy in this State unless they concentrated their scattered forces and presented a united front next Fall to their deadly foes, the Republicans.

Col. DOHERTY was to have responded to the sentiment of *Civil and Religious Liberty*, but, having disappeared, Mr. PECKHAM solicited his place and got it. Being of a remarkably pious turn of mind, he failed to satisfy his audience, and, in compliance with repeated requests postponed his peroration.

The City of New-York was replied to by the Hon. THOMAS GLOVER, and *Woman*, by the Hon. W. C. GOVER.

The Heroes of the Revolution was the toast assigned to Capt. JAMES M. TURNER, and the twelfth, viz:

A Vigorous Foreign Policy for our Country—Avoiding all entanglement in European intrigues, and insisting that European intrigues shall not be permitted a foothold on the American Continent.

Was responded to by the Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, who expressed his entire dissent from the doctrine laid down by Mr. CASS, in his late letters, as to the rights of naturalized American citizens when revisiting the countries of their birth. He argued that the act of naturalization obliterated all the previous political relations and duties of the foreign-born citizen, and was loudly cheered.

The last toast was:

The Tammany Society—Coeval with the Constitution—may we always revere the memories of its founders, observe their ordinances, maintain their principles, and, like them, keep the chain of Union strong and bright.

To this Ex-Recorder TILLOU replied.

The Chairman, A. W. KELLY, concluded the celebration with some appropriate remarks.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Typographical Society.

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., L.L. D.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization yesterday in its rooms at No. 3 Chambers-street. Out-door attraction was so strong that the audience, owing to the various attractions of the day, was limited. Three members of the Society, at its organization in 1809, were present; Messrs. GEORGE MATHER, DAVID H. REINS, and DANIEL FANSHAW. The Hon. Judge McALLISTER of California, was also among those in attendance.

Mr. T. T. SUTLIFF presided, and introduced Mr. SKIDMORE, who set forth briefly the objects for which the Society was instituted, to assist destitute members and to relieve their wants. He said that the Association was in positive want of funds to accomplish the charitable ends at which it aimed, and then introduced Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Associates of the Typographical Society of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be of your number on this memorable occasion, and cheerfully unite with you in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Society since your first organization. I am tolerably familiar with your early history, have enjoyed personal communion with many of your prominent members, have marked your progress, and now congratulate you, in all sincerity, on the strong hold you maintain among your fellow associations, and the commanding foundation on which you at present rest. Almost yearly from your humble commencement up to the present hour your march has been onward; you seem so to have conducted your transactions as to have proved successful operators in the great design of rendering your Fraternity worthy of the mighty name you bear. You have sustained an honest rivalry in the career of doing good. Like the industrious FRANKLIN you have as a body practically enforced those principles of action which signalized the great philosopher in his individual life, and the maxim of industry, the axioms of moral obligation and the enlarged philanthrophy which characterized the Sage in all his doings, would, I apprehend, upon close inquiry, be found to be the very agents by which you have built up the Typographical Society of New-York. I can at least affirm that I know practically as a charitable institution you have not forgotten the afflicted poor and the disconsolate of your noble craft, and the generous bounty distributed by your hands has often alleviated the distresses of your unfortunate members. Your timely aid has repeatedly wound up the broken heart, restored lustre to the dim eye and given vigor to the feeble limb. In seasons of pestilence, when that direful scourge the yellow fever has invaded our people, your bounty has alleviated the calamity, and many of the appalling scenes originating from the Asiatic cholera have been removed by your charitable interposition. Let me ask, then, what higher claim to a recognition among the most worthy institutions of the great Metropolis can you possess than the proofs you so repeatedly give of disinterested benevolence which I have again and again became acquainted with as your medical counsellor, in emergencies involving life and death. I tell you you stand well in relation to that vast subject, Charity. You cherish the old Knickerbocker tendencies. This is all right; you act in harmony with the place of your residence, and you cannot change your locality. But I see other demonstrations of your wisdom and of your benevolent nature. You have very properly concluded that the physical condition of man is not to rest satisfied with the mere preservation of its ordinary functions; to this organic life is superadded a divine essence; that you have thought worthy of culture. Man could not live by bread alone and hence to ennoble our species and cherish his higher attributes you have, by a wise forethought and untiring effort, secured, for the benefit of your associates, a library, now of commanding consideration, both from the character of its books, and the numbers which fill your shelves. This supplementary work is demonstrative of the excellence of your early plans of beneficence to others, and herein you have imitated the doings of your illustrious FRANKLIN. He founded the first library in the colonies, but he forgot not the organization of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Summoned within a very few brief hours to meet you on this great National Anniversary, I frankly tell you I am somewhat perplexed what to do. The Day of Independence is blended with the history of the world's progress. It is the second redemption of disenthralled man. It is associated with the prominent achievements of FRANKLIN, and millions of tongues at this very hour will connect his acts with those of the Father of his country and echo his name throughout the Republic. There is indeed no orator in the land, whatever be his ingenuity, who can, forbear to cite FRANKLIN if he recounts fairly what properly belongs to the occurrences of this epoch in our nation's story. This seems to me to be an argument of sufficient force to let the patriot and the great statesman be committed to the politicians and the public mercy of the day. They will not omit to entwine the wreath of glory on the proper brow, while we, keenly sensible of the worth of our libertus, of the price at which they were purchased, and of the noble army of martyrs sacrificed to rescue us from degradation and servitude give, as is our province, to the Solon of our nation the eulogistic strains which awaken the divinest emotions of liberated and triumphant America. Let the fathers of our Holy Religion and the promulgators of the Gospel of glad tidings, from the sacred desk, with all the weight of official authority, announce for the benefit of the rising youth of the country the immaculate integrity of the great American patriot, and tell the people that the maxims of FRANKLIN are to be heeded as the wisdom of a second Solomon; let the statesman proclaim the magnificent ideas that first entered the breast of our illustrious sage, the Union of the Confederacy and its mighty issues. Let the political economist satisfy himself that whatever may be his views of the wealth of nations and the means by which it is to be secured, that Poor Richard is an indispensable study to secure the blessings cherished in imagination in his most favored doctrines. The mines of a nation, says the glorious sage, are but a shovel deep. Let the philanthropist who labors like another HOWARD with the sacred obligations imposed on him by Heaven, in his sequestered and unnoticed paths of service, never forget, while he alleviates sorrow, that the example of FRANKLIN in his industry and in his frugality, furnishes provision against defeat and want, and thus enriches humanity with the spirit and the power of independence. Let FRANKLIN be united with LOCKE when the humanist descants on that vast behest—religious toleration. Let the men of every profession, scholars and artists of every grade tell, in unrestrained accents when in the height of their laudatory exposition of the dignity of human nature, that we point to our FRANKLIN as the highest and the most effective example of what man can achieve by the faculties which God has vouchsafed to him, and that the humble printer boy has secured, by actual service, the undying plaudits of a people who, by peril and by energy, have secured an immortality among the nations of the earth, that his sagacity has reared up her moral structure, his counsels consolidated her Union, and that his wise forethought and unerring judgment have led to triumphs unparalleled in the records of all former time. You will perceive, fellow members, from the little that I have already uttered, how vast is our theme when speaking of your Association and of that name with which it is indissolubly blended; and you may further learn, as I pass over thus briefly so many important topics, that I am compelled to be sententious even with the few circumstances that press upon our notice as applicable to the occasion which has brought us hither. I have on more than one occasion considered FRANKLIN in a philosophic disposition of affairs. The opportunity now at command does not allow of any special enlargement of the subject in this hour of hurried business. But when I echo the sentiment of a thousand minds, that the American sage stands without a parallel in the annals of typography and of philosophy in the broadest acceptation of the term, you will be inclined to think I entertain very far from a limited opinion of the value of our Association, and of the banner under which you assemble. If I mistake not, yours is the first organization in this country chronologically speaking, of a Society whose avowed objects are such as your charter set forth. I am, therefore, necessarily induced to restrict myself to that portion of FRANKLIN'S life which is more intimately associated with the typographic art. This, it seems to me, to be our duty of to-day. Let the great anniversary, the Fourth of July, be committed to our national orators. Let more than 20,000,000 souls from the Atlantic to the Pacific borders, announce in stentorian accents Independence; a vast privilege, indeed, but thanks to the Almighty a still more wondrous spectacle exhists our admiration, they can *read* the Declaration of the almighty fact. Will you, with this truth before you, hesitate to call your art divine. Let the Fourth, I repeat, be celebrated with countless demonstrations. We will be content to say a few things touching our beloved FRANKLIN.

Parental instruction first led me to a knowledge of FRANKLIN. My Philadelphia mother lived hard by the residence of the great philosopher, and popular report awakened her attention to the characters of those remarkable men of that renowned city, FRANKLIN, PAINE and RUSH. They were often seen together in their walks through Arch street, and hailed by the juveniles in a sort of triple alliance: there goes poor Richard, Common sense and the Doctor. And here I may observe, by way of parenthesis, that had common sense heeded the wise counsels of Poor Richard, and withheld from vulgar annoyance his ill-starred work, the *Age of Reason*, he might now have been enrolled on that immortal list of names with our WASHINGTON, our ADAMS, our JEFFERSON, our HENRY and our HANCOCK, for the patriotism he manifested in the times that tried men's souls. The reading, not to say the study of FRANKLIN'S Autobiography led me to join the typographical profession, and securing a yearly free range of reading by the opportunities now afforded, I had no sooner obtained a fair practical knowledge of the art than I aimed at a collegiate course of instruction, which I accomplished in due time, and with my fiscal resources thus derived from my own earnings, I finally become a graduated doctor in Medicine. There are those who may think the time thus appropriated a loss in the business of life; but I have no reason to repent this temporary obstruction in the accomplishment of my ultimate design. I learned the value of time in early life; if I possess industrious habits, I owe them to my juvenile devotion to business, and, moreover, having resolved in my twelfth year to depend wholly upon myself for the indulgence of all my wants, I may say that my career thus far has been pretty much of my own choice—asking few favors, and sustaining a relationship with others, in a pecuniary sense, in no wise burthensome. My medical pursuits often brought FRANKLIN before me; he is so often developed in the transactions of the physical sciences. In 1810 now just at the edge of fifty years, I enjoyed the rare chance of an examination of the voluminous papers of old Lieut. Gov. COLDEN, in which I found a large mass of the correspondence of Dr. FRANKLIN, a considerable portion of which the able and honest JARED SPARKS has embodied in his ample biography and writings of the illustrious man; and our historian BANCROFT, from the same source, has enriched his volumes. In one of my former addresses to you, I communicated the leading facts associated with FRANKLIN in New-York. I derived most of what I then said from the Colden papers. Here in this City, signalized by so many bold achievements, lived FRANKLIN for a while, in a residence near Stone-street, when our population was about fourteen or fifteen thousand. Here in this Metropolis, where successful navigation by steam was effected by FULTON; here where the great project of the Erie Canal was rejected by CLINTON; here where the Croton Aqueduct was systematized by DOUGLASS; here where the magnetic telegraph was brought to a practical result by MORSE; here where the Astor Library, under the supervision of Dr. COGSWELL, is instituted; and here, as if to crown all, where HOE brought to perfection his lightning press; here FRANKLIN appropriated his mechanical skill in constructing, if I do not greatly err, the first electrical machine ever made in this country; here he used the belfry of the North Dutch Church (now your Post-office) in further illustration of his theory of the identity of lightning and electricity: here with COLDEN he had an agency in the discovery of the process of stereotyping, a device communicated by him to Paris, and adopted by DIDOT. Who among you can now tell the extent of operations in the great conservative art by that process in this City since Mr. BRUCE first published the stereotyped catechism in 1813. Finally here in this City, in 1788-9, was seen at the head of Wall-street in Broadway, ten-headed in his pedestrian movements by admiring multitudes at different stations, who saluted him with that respect and reverence so justly due him, FRANKLIN, with his ample coat and his tri-cornered hat, but a very little while before he betook himself to that chamber which he never left. You thus see, gentlemen, the relationship your Society holds in this City with FRANKLIN. You not merely bear his name, but you are operators in that very metropolis which more than a century ago he magnified by his labors and science, and subsequently consecrated by his presence. I am so fortunate as to be the owner of some few memorials once in Dr. FRANKLIN'S possession. Every one of you is familar with the embarrassment he suffered on a particular occasion while working at ease, and striving to complete his four folio pages of SEWELL'S History of the Quakers and that when just at the completion of his task certain of his pages were knocked to pi; his oppressive labor had to be renewed, and he completed his daily work. You remember that while working at that book an accident destroyed several ornamental letters, when his ingenuity was awakened, and having seen types cast in London, he now cut new letters successfully for his purpose. As all our types at that early period were procured from abroad, he is probably to be considered the first type-cutter and mould-er in the American Colonies. The work he did in Philadelphia, and a copy of that edition the third, I think, of SEWELL'S History, I placed years ago in the New-York Historical Society. Several works, the issues of his press, may also be seen in that great institution.

FRANKLIN'S death occurred in his eighty-fifth year, at his residence in Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth streets on the south side of Market street, in 1790. The rage of improvement has abolished all traces of the spot. His death excited the sympathies and regrets of both hemispheres. His loss was mourned both in Europe and America. I have at different times sought from his few surviving contemporaries for additional particulars concerning his last illness, and of his fortitude in suffering from personal disorders. JOHN JONAS, his surgical friend, once a Professor in King's College, (now Columbia, in this City,) was a constant and a devoted attendant on him. FRANKLIN, until at a late stage in his illness, received the visits of his friends with the sweetest composure and resignation to his fate. One of his intimate associates told me the divine old man was willing, avoid all his sufferings, to tarry still longer in his earthly tabernacle, God willing, though prepared for his departure. This lingering to launch away has from a clinical experience of fifty years in the last illness of old age often presented itself to my contemplation, while youth and beauty with fairest prospects of temporal happiness for years, have seemed to be less reluctant for a final departure and much more ready to submit to the irrevocable mandate. The problem is difficult of solution. I must leave the miracle to heaven. The Apostolic Bishop WHITE, the celebrated Judge PETERS and WM. BINGHAM were among the last who witnessed the philosopher towards the close of his illness. The last named gentleman, WM. BINGHAM, was he who imported from abroad the statue of FRANKLIN which graces the area in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Some short while before FRANKLIN'S death, a young man of the neighborhood, about that period or soon after a clerk in the United States Loan Office, was often countenanced by FRANKLIN in friendly salutation. He was also on agreeable terms with BACHE, a grandson of the doctor, and editor of the *Aurora*. BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE presented the youth with a walking-cane of the old philosopher, and that cane, after being preserved by Mr. PHILLIPS, now among us in his 86th year, as a precious relic, sixty years and upwards, by courtesy, has become my property for a few years past. I think I am at times invigorated with new zeal when I take a glance at it, and I trust you will pardon me if I present it for your inspection on this memorable fiftieth anniversary.

So many pens have been employed in writing on the character of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the intellectual resources of the strongest minds summoned to portray every phase of his checkered and remarkable life, that, after the lapse of so many years little can be added possessing novelty. Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Sir CHAS. BLAGDEN told me he surpassed all others in the courtesies of conversation, in richness of anecdote and amplitude of resources. BANKS said that the meetings at Sir JOHN PRINGLE'S, when enlivened by FRANKLIN'S presence, were the highest intellectual enjoyment London afforded. Col. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, the efficient founder of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in whose veins flowed FRANKLIN'S blood, assured me that FRANKLIN derived more enjoyment from his private printing office at Passey than he obtained from his intercourse with the gaities and splendor of the French Court.

Gentlemen, I shall trespass on your kindness but a moment longer. I have viewed Dr. FRANKLIN more immediately in the light of a member of the Typographical fraternity, because I thought his relationship to us would in that respect be the most appropriate subject at this time. His entire character, in its several bearings, is so marvelously diversified, and yet so ample for illustration, that difficulties encompass us on every side when we undertake to analyze his life and labors. No man ever left this world with a wider and more popular renown, and upon none other have posthumous honors and considerations more increased. He seems to be better understood and more fully comprehended by foreign nations than any other American. You are all familiar with the eulogiums of MIRABEAU, of TURGOT, of BIOT. There seems to have been nothing hyperbolical in the encomiums of these great men; and the ablest writers of our own time have reverberated like praises in his behalf. That science, the offspring of his inductive powers, from the simplest experiment of the silken thread and the iron key, has unfolded itself in its several relations in our days to be the recognized agent of mightiest influence, of astonishing capabilities, and infinite application. 'A singular felicity of inductions," says Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, "guided all his researches; and by very small means he established very grand truths." "The self-taught American," says Lord JEFFREY, "is the most rational, perhaps, of all philosophers. He never loses sight of common sense in any of his speculations." "FRANKLIN," says Lord BROUGHAM, "is one of the most remarkable men of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher. He stands a one in combining together those two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." It were easy to multiply these testimonials of the worth of our FRANKLIN, and to add the grateful sketches of his excellence penned by a long list of native countrymen, as BANCROFT, SPARKS, WINTHROP HILDRETH, EVERETT, IRVING, any many more equally competent to do justice with discriminating power. But I shall close this portion of this hurried address by introducing the letter which WASHINGTON wrote FRANKLIN in recognition of his patriotic services. The original is in the valuable collection of autographs possessed by Mr. PUTNAM the famous Bibliopole of this City. The letter, as copied, may be seen in that great repository of literature and authors —*Allibone's Dictionary*—a work philosophers may consult with profitable recreation, scholars study for improvement, and literary men use for daily aid. The letter of WASHINGTON was addressed to FRANKLIN shortly after his return from his official duties abroad:

"MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 25, 1785.

DEAR SIR: Amid the public gratulation on your safe return to America, after a long absence and the many eminent services you had rendered it, for which as a benefited person I feel the obligation, permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing his sense of them, and to assure you that, as no one entertains more respect for your character, so no one can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion. I am, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON."

The Hon. Doctor FRANKLIN.

A singular and remarkable distinction has waited upon the name of FRANKLIN. Our country is often abroad called the country of FRANKLIN; his life and actions are so closely identified with her literature, her science, and the establishment of her representative government. It must be admitted that his example was a fit pattern for a nation's adoption. His labors have assuredly proved an incentive to the most earliest appliances of the most vigorous intellects. Without scholarship, he is a writer whose style of composition for purity, dignity and clearness a thousand universities could not improve. His counsels in the gravest deliberations of the nation had an influence unsurpassed by the Nestors of eloquence and the wisest tacticians. Our historical annals tell us of his decision of character, and of his noble bearing in the darkest hours, amid the greatest perplexities. His Socratic wisdom dethroned the syllogistic rules of the most astute logicians. The science of the wealth of nations he reduced to a few simple axioms. His examination before the House of Commons, in which he so successfully encountered that perjured minion of power, WEDDERBURN, afterwards Lord ROSLYN, deserves to be used as a catechism for youth in our schools and colleges, the better to promote a knowledge of the science of Government in our Republic. We must be gratified to know that that tyrant of power received in due time the rewards of his insolence towards FRANKLIN as his patron the King most summarily pronounced his epitaph. Intelligence had been brought to GEORGE III. of the death of his late servant and once "assiduous courtier." "Then," exclaimed the King, "he has not left a worse man behind him." In philosophy where shall we look for a parallel to FRANKLIN? He must ever rank with NEWTON, and GALILEO, and KEPLER, with the advantage of superadding to his claims in science the gifts of the statesman and the still rarer talents of the wise negotiator. He seems to have blended in profitable harmony the most dissimilar qualities of intellectual power. He gave directions for the best mangement of the most ordinary things, and was the undisputed discoverer of a new and important science, and the promulgator of its laws. To crown all his integrity and firmness were never in doubt, and his benevolence to the needy and the afflicted, even in his highest station, were almost proverbial. You see, then, how limited is our opportunity at this time to awaken your contemplation to so rare and so exalted a gift of God's bounty to this nation. Let us leave him for the present in the majesty of his greatness. In due season our great orator EDWARD EVERETT, will enrich our literature on FRANKLIN, the once poor printer boy, with the fruits of his ornate culture and his rich and classical intellect. I thank you for the courtesy you have extended to me.

Dr. FRANCIS was frequently interrupted by applause.

After he had resumed his seat letters were read from PETER COOPER, W. H. FAY, Esq., Gen. WEBB and GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq., expressing their regret at their inability to be present. On motion of Mr. MCDEVITT, thanks were returned Dr. FRANCIS for his address.

Mr. GEORGE MATHER, an old member of the Society, made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. NARINE the Treasurer, who alluded to the fact that Mr. REINS, Secretary of the Society,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Internal Politics—Overtures of Miramon to the Liberals—Mr. M'Lane's Instructions—Removal of the Capital to San Luis Potosi—Mr. M'Lane's Communication to Secretary Bonilla—Mr. Otway's Reply to the British Protest—Historical Notes of Vera Cruz—Our Steam Navy.

The arrival of the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, furnishes us with details of Mexican news, with the careful and entirely reliable letters of our correspondent at Vera Cruz. Among the intelligence will be found indications of the progress of our negotiations with the Liberal Executive, the Communication of Mr. M'LANE addressed to the Cabinet of MIRAMON, and other matters of unusual interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

Early on the morning of the 5th instant we were most agreeably surprised by the arrival of the *Tennessee* with dates from New-York up to the 24th ult. and New-Orleans to 1st inst. The *Brooklyn* immediately proceeded to the coast below with dispatches for Mr. M'LANE, and the Legation returned in this ship, arriving in port early on the morning of the 7th, all well. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Tampico, also arrived on the 5th, reporting quiet and order at that point, Gen. WOLL and his forces having been obliged to abandon the idea of entering Tamaulipas, and unite with other of the Monarchist forces in the interior.

The Santa Anna movement has had the effect to give the Monarchist party a back-set in further promoting the process of demoralization of the party in the City of Mexico, and exposing their recklessness, stupidity and weakness. The idea of SANTA ANNA'S return is now entertained by no one.

From all accounts, it appears that peace and quiet reign in the Capital, as some of the factious leaders are absent, and those who remain are at their wit's ends. ZULOAGA, who came to an open rupture with MIRAMON, finally sought refuge in the house of the English Minister, and is now a resident in that domicil. MIRAMON has actually made the Constitutional Government a proposition to coalese with them, provided he should be allowed to retain the Presidency, and JUAREZ to act as Chief Minister until an election of the people could be held, etc. The Agent of MIRAMON bearing this proposition, made his appearance here a few days since. So far as anything is known, the proposition was treated with the contempt it deserved.

Gen. WOLL with MEJIA and VELEZ and 3,500 of the Monarchist forces, are in Queretaro. MARQUEZ is at Guadalajara with 2,800 men. COBOS, with 1,500 men, is supposed to be south of Puebla, *en route* for Oajaca and. Tehuantepec,—doubtful whether he gets far into the State of Oajaca. ROBLES is still at Jalapa with 1,200 men, keeping a good look out for diligences and mail bags. NEGRETA holds Orizaba and Cordova with about 1,000 men. MIRAMON remains in the City of Mexico, and appears to have as much as he can attend to in the financial department, which is said to be in a thoroughly collapsed condition; also in preparing the City and its environs for another defence against the Liberals. This is the position of the various Monarchist chiefs and their forces.

On the other hand, for reasons that appear good and sufficient, Liberal stock has taken quite a rise and still has an upward tendency. In the first place, the Santa Anna *extravaganza* roused some of the hitherto dormant energy of the party. The demoralizing process going on in the enemy's camp at the Capital, encourages them to remain united in their efforts to overcome that last stronghold of the bigots an assassins. Business has recently revived in Vera Cruz. Considerable merchandise has arrived, and the Government is in the receipt of some funds.

Important movements are now going on in the northern frontier States. The five States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, have, through their several Governors, signified to the Constitutional Government that while they recognize SANTOS DEGOLLADO a worthy, liberal chief, they will not allow their troops to serve under him as Military General-in-Chief, and demand for this position ZUAZUA, with ZARAGOZA as second in command. The Constitutional Government has complied with this demand. ZUAZUA has been named General-in-Chief by the above-named forces. CORONADO and PESQUEIRA, chiefs of the Sonora and Sinaloa forces, have acknowledged ZUAZUA General-in Chief of the Federal army. DEGOLLADO submits to this arrangement, and retains command of his army of 3,000 men as an independent force to act upon Guadalajara. A good understanding between all these parties appears now to be fully established. ZUAZUA, with ZARAGOZA, are organizing an army of about 6,000 men between Guanajuato and Queretaro to attack WOLL and march upon the City of Mexico, in anticipation of which MIRAMON is fortifying Chapultepec and other points anew. It is the intention of the Constitutional Government to unite all their forces before the City of Mexico as soon as possible. Large expectations are based upon the military skill, energy and popularity of ZUAZUA. At this interesting point, matters now stand. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Liberals throughout the various States, and from the following list of States which may be considered firmly liberal and united in the cause, it would appear that victory must finally crown their efforts:

State of Vera Cruz, with the port of Vera Cruz, the towns of Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova, held by the Monarchist forces, excepted.

State of Tobasco entire, with its port of San Juan Baptisto.

State of Chiapas entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Oajaca entire, with Tehuantepec and La Ventosa.

State of Tamaulipas entire, with its ports of Tampico and Matamoras.

State of Nuevo Leon entire, with its frontier Custom houses.

State of Coahuila entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Chihuahua entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Durango entire, with its frontier Custom-Houses.

State of Sonora entire, with its port of Guaymas.

State of Sinaloa entire, with its ports of Mazatlan, and Altata.

Territory of Lower California entire, with its ports

State of Jalisco, with its port of San Blas, excepting the capital now held by MARQUEZ at the head of 2,500 men.

State of Michoacan entire, with its port of Tejupa.

State of Guerrero entire, with its port of Acapulco.

State of Colima entire, with its port of Manzanilla.

State of Guanajuato; parties divided in the capital.

The Governor of the State is Liberal.

State of Zacatecas entire.

State of San Luis Potosi entire.

State of Aguas Calientes entire.

State of Tamaulipas entire.

The States which may be considered as appertaining to the Monarchists are as follows:

State of Queretaro entire.

State of Tezcuco, in which is situated the district and capital of Mexico.

State of Puebla entire.

This is a truthful exhibition of the political division of the Republic of Mexico. We find, out of twenty-three States and one Territory, twenty States and the Territory are Liberal, the Governor of each holding his commission, or election as such, under the Constitution of 1857, and acknowledging the Constitutional Government of JUAREZ. *They hold every port on the Republic!* On the other hand, the Monarchists hold only the States of Queretaro, Toluca and Puebla, and the several towns in which they have garrisons. With such immense odds in favor of the Liberals as this exhibit shows, the question naturally arises, "*Why don't they rise, march and conquer.*" Why don't they? sure enough. But there is some excuse for the Fabian policy pursued by their Executive. *The great de-reason*, composing the Liberals, are sparse and widely dispersed throughout the broad domain and undisciplined in war. They are greatly impoverished by years of civil war, and now, the receipts from the various Custom-houses are so small as to afford little or no augmentation of the sum total in the Federal Treasury. Their enemies, the Monarchists, occupy the capital and the populous district around it. Here is found the concentration of wealth aristocracy and talent which has held almost uninterrupted power, and plundered the country for three hundred and forty years. In union, wealth, energy and power of accomplishment, they have always had the advantage of their opponents. But now their days are numbered.

But little has been heard, recently, respecting the action of the English and French Ministers in the City of Mexico. It is stated, on good authority, that Mons. GABRAC has received notice that he will be withdrawn. One thing is certain, he is selling his private effects, and, to use a mercantile phrase, "*curtailing his business*," in which he has been doing considerable in the way of importing French goods for his harem of French milliners. Mr. OTWAY has issued an answer to the protests of the Englishmen. Herewith you have a copy of the same. It is a rare document. The most charitable light in which this official can be regarded is that he is demented.

It is well understood here that the *Tennessee* brought full instructions from the United States Government relative to several projects for a treaty between Mexico and the United States, forwarded from this place by special bearer of dispatches April 22. Negotiations are still actually pending here relative to these matters. These negotiations appertain to transits, right of way north and south, as well as general commercial relations, and to some extent, also *the question of boundary*. Without adverting to the speculations in which the Press and people of the United States indulge, it is only necessary to state in general terms that these are the questions which have been at issue here since the recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. MCLANE. The Government of the United States has also directed a remonstrance to be addressed to the Miramon Government, calling it to an account in the most direct and decided manner for the atrocities and indignities committed upon American citizens.

There is too much reason to believe that the negotiations with the Constitutional Government will be seriously impeded by the demand of our Administration for the ceding of Mexican territory, more or less. The statements and opinions of your correspondent on this head have been of a nature that admits of no misconstruction. Whether they may be considered worthy of attention is another question. Nevertheless your correspondent will not desist from reiterating everything heretofore expressed relative to this point, and add that if the Administration, being suddenly elated or dazzled with the popular turn this Mexican question appears likely to take, endeavors, for ulterior purposes, to make political capital out of the same, there is great danger that it will go as far ahead of propriety and duty as it has been in the rear. In short, upset the kettle of fish and throw the fat into the fire. This is a point that will bear the closest watching.

What we most desire is to see the Constitutional Party in full power, and peace established throughout the Republic. In all human probability, according to present appearances, this desirable consummation is likely to occur within a reasonable time. Then every thing we can reasonably expect will follow. But no party, if it gets into power, can maintain itself in peace *if one of its sources of elevation is the sale of territory*. This sale of territory forms the most fruitful source of *pronunciamientos* and revolutions in Mexico; and if we cannot have peace in Mexico the country and all we obtain from her are worse than useless to us.

The demand on the Miramon Government for satisfaction, &c., is viewed here in the most favorable light, and if it comes up to the mark, will, doubtless, be sustained by our country at large. This document is addressed to BONILLA, MIRAMON'S Secretary of State, by Mr. MCLANE, and a copy has been furnished the Constitutional Government here, and it is understood that it will be published in the form of a circular. If possible, you shall have a copy by the *Tennessee*. It is said to be a strong and highly important paper.

A strong effort is being made in the region of San Luis Potosi to get the Constitutional Government removed to that place. Some half a dozen States have united in inviting the movement. Such a step would undoubtedly be highly advantageous to the country, and it might prove better that the permanent capital of the Republic should be in San Luis rather than the City of Mexico.

A few weeks since the Liberals seized $159,000 at the Mint of Guanajuato, belonging to Englishmen. Having no animals to pack the dollars, they were put into bags and divided among seventy-five men, with orders to meet and deposit on a distant hill. Every man proved faithful to his trust. Señor GUZMAN arrived here a few days since in order to arrange with the Constitutional Government to settle with the English. JUAREZ settled the matter satisfactorily.

The Constitutional Executive made a very respectable sale of Church property in this place a few days since, and it has concluded to proceed in selling under the Lerdo law. Since the recognition by the American Minister parties are willing to buy at fair rates.

MITLA.

From Another Correspondent.

Since "Mitla" wrote you General DEGOLLADO reached this place, some seven days ago, and inclosed you will find his circular on retiring from the active command of the army. He is an intelligent and able man and great hopes are entertained here that his opportune aid and counsel to the Juarez Cabinet will bring matters ere a head, as between the United States and Mexico.

We have intelligence to day, June 18, that the *conducta* of four millions, which had left Jalapa after having been thoroughly searched by General ROBLES, was again stopped at Cerro Gordo by some two hundred horsemen belonging to the Miramon party. Though the Constitutional forces were in sight, not a shot was fired—but such a step would give an excuse to ROBLES to seize the money in actual conflict. Great excitement prevails in Vera Cruz among all foreign merchants; various opinions are entertained as to the result of this seizure. Some say that it is a game played at the capital for the purpose of holding on to the money, as MIRAMON'S decree guaranteed its safety to Jalapa, but not beyond that city. Others, that they intend to ship it near the Island of Sacrificios, and thus cut off the customs from the Juarez Government. A general meeting of the merchants is being held, but as yet I have not heard of the result of the meeting.

* * *.

OUR LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Military News—Domestic Politics—Prayer of the British Residents—Response of Mr. Otway—Banishment of Englishmen—Press of Vera Cruz Gagged—Secret Agents of the Church Party in the United States—Spiritual Manifestations—The Latest Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

The thread of Mexican news is rarely varied—always "from bad to worse." The history of the last fortnight contains little else than new follies of foreign Ministers and new excesses of the military chieftains. Various battles are reported, but in such a nonsensical manner that one cannot take the printed reports of the Clergy nor the verbal reports of the Constitutionalists. Up to the hour I write nothing positive has been decided in the interior of the country. One thing only is certain, and that is that the forces of the Clergy have been unable to cut their way through the Constitutionalists, who appear to be in formidable strength beyond Queretaro. The Clergy have now on that line Generals MARQUEZ, (*the* butcher of Tacubaya,) WOLL, MEJIA, VELEZ and a host more of less consideration, with forces altogether amounting to about 7,000. On the Constitutionalist side are Generals ZARAGOZA, ZUAZUA, ARRAMBERI, GARCIA, PUEBLITA and a host more, with forces variously estimated from 5,000 to 15,000—I should say about 7,000. General ALVAREZ, who sold the Constitutionalist forces at Tacubaya, has not been heard of lately. It is to be hoped he has left the camp and taken to some other more suitable business.

Some fighting has taken place at Irapuato and Salamanca, but as yet we have no reliable details. The Clergy have claimed victories at both places, although after both battles they have fallen back, and now their line does not extend beyond Queretaro. The Constitutionalists have also claimed victories, so it is quite impossible to decide between them, further than the probability that the Clergy forces have been unsuccessful in their efforts to drive back the Constitutionalists. In one instance we know that the brother of MIRAMON, DON JOAQUIN, got a complete drubbing whilst he was going to the relief of General WOLL at Irapuato. Master JOAQUIN'S forces were completely dispersed, and he was received on his returning to Queretaro with cries of "Coward! coward!" which character, I believe, is not denied him in the Clergy army.

On the 28th a convoy of money left this city for Vera Cruz. It took from here about four millions of dollars, and is to take from Puebla about one million more. The greater part of this money is intended to partially satisfy the demands of European merchants upon the internal commerce of Mexico. Upwards of one million will remain in Vera Cruz, to relieve the urgent wants of the commerce of that city, and the balance will go to the United States. As this is the first *conducta* which has left Mexico for a year and a half, a much larger sum should have been sent forward; but, on account of the uncommon risk of robbers in transportation, and the infamous exactions made by the authorities here, the sum is less than one-third of what it should have been. In the first place, the authorities here exacted eight per cent. for exportation and two per cent for transport to Jalapa—the limit of their jurisdiction. From Jalapa the *conducta* is to fall into the hands of the Constitutionalist forces. Supposing they act in the most honest and liberal manner, this *conducta* cannot reach Vera Cruz without having paid at least twelve per cent., and money for Europe or the United States will pay from seventeen to nineteen per cent before it can reach its destination. However, even this great loss would be submitted to by holders of money in the interior of Mexico if they could feel certain of its reaching the coast in safety, for the danger from robbers is more thought of than the exactions imposed by the Clergy party. Notwithstanding the exactions made by the Clergy are illegal, according to treaties and according to the tariff forced down the throats of the people of Vera Cruz by English and French cannon, the Ministers of England and France have not raised their voices against this barefaced robbery. And why should they? They are the partisans of the Clergy, and so long as our Government does not do something to force England and France to desist from their disreputable policy in Mexico, these Ministers are acting for themselves according to their own notions. It seems very hard to see the foreign commerce robbed in Mexico with the apparent approval of the Ministers of England and France, while the constitutional Government of Vera Cruz is persecuted for its efforts to adopt progressive measures. All this comes from the subtle policy of France in her endeavors to bring England into a collision with the United States, in order to withdraw her from European matters. The present British Minister in Mexico is a most lucky instrument for France. He has no sympathies with his own country or its institutions, and, as he openly says here, relies more on the influence of his wife at the French Court than his own claims upon his own Government and country. It is possible England may not get into trouble through the mismanagement of Mr. OTWAY during the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, but sooner or later the acts of England in Mexico for the last eight months must be called into account.

The troops who left here with the convoy of money on the 28th—one thousand men—are to march for Oajaca under Gen. COBOS, so soon as they reach Jalapa. The object of the mission to Oajaca is to receive a large quantity of arms which have been landed on the Pacific shores of that State for the Clergy party. With these arms it is the intention of the Clergy to fit out an expedition against Tehuantepec, where they hope to revenge themselves upon the American Government by breaking up the Transit, or at least banishing from the Isthmus all those Americans who have taken up permanent quarters there. Should matters come to this pass, what will our Government do? Should not something be done now to prevent the recovery of the arms in Oajaca, and to stop all chances of the Tehuantepec Transit being molested by the troops of the clergy?

Public feeling here, regarding the Tacubaya assassination, still remains inflamed. Every day or so the Liberals are puting out some clandestine sheets, giving further developments regarding those atrocities. The portrait of the young medical student, COVARRUBIAS, has been printed, and for several days was to be seen in the windows of all the print shops. The first edition of this portrait, I am told, has been exhausted. The English residents of Mexico have made a representation to Mr. OTWAY, upon these occurrences, to which he has replied in a manner discreditable to a representative of Great Britain. I give you the representation and reply in continuation:

PRAYER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS FOR PROTECTION, ADDRESSED TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER, MR. OTWAY.

MEXICO, April 26, 1859.

SIR: We, the undersigned, British residents of this city, are anxious to express to you the horror we have felt at the savage and inhuman proceedings which have characterized the victory obtained by the Government troops on the 11th inst, at Tacubaya, over the Constitutional party, who, for about three weeks, had been besieging this city, and which have been of such a nature as to prove to us that the life of no foreigner is safe in the midst of the civil convulsions which are destroying this country, unless measures are adopted to prevent the recurrence of such perils as we have seen our countrymen exposed to.

The execution, in cold blood, of a general and a number of officers who had been made prisoners after the conflict, as mentioned in a cursory way by Gen. MARQUEZ in his official statement of his victory, and the universal slaughter of the wounded, whether on the field or in their beds, are events which, whatever may be our feelings on the subject, it perhaps would not be in place for us to comment upon. But where it is notorious that several surgeons were inhumanly butchered, and that one of these was an Englishman, a man of education and respectability, taken in the act of assisting the wounded, we consider we have a right to raise our voices in the denunciation of an atrocity unheard of among civilized nations. But among the incidents which have more specially excited our sympathies, and which exhibit in a strong point of view the precarious position in which the life of a foreigner is placed in this country, is what occurred to GEORGE SELBY, a decent and industrious English man, who, without having any connection with the besiegers—except that some of them occasionally frequented his shop in Tacubaya—was placed in most imminent peril, and notwithstanding your exertions in his behalf would have been shot but for the intervention of several circumstances of the merest casualty. It appears he was marched into this city as a prisoner, with a number of others, on the afternoon of the 12th, and was accidentally met by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. GLENDIE, who, after hearing his appeal for protection from death, immediately returned to Mexico, and made the circumstance known to you, whereupon you instantly addressed a note to the Government, and received a promise that the man's life was safe, provided he were found innocent. Notwithstanding this assurance, he was sent out the following morning to the direction of Tacubaya for execution, and was accidentally met on the road by an American workman who knew him, and who came in haste to inform you of the fact. Without the loss of a moment, you proceeded to the palace, and insisted on seeing the President, Gen. MIRAMON, notwithstanding the difficulty made on the score of important occupation, and obtained from him a written order to stay the execution, not as we understand, without considerable demur and unwillingness on his part, and the necessity of very plain and peremptory language on your own. This order was instantly conveyed by two gentlemen of the Legation, who galloped out in the direction where it was supposed the execution would take place, but they would have arrived too late had it not been for a fortunate delay which occurred, owing to the accidental circumstance of two Mexican officers of rank having met the party who knew SELBY, and one of his companions in misfortune, and who took upon themselves to order a suspension until they could hasten to see the President, and endeavor to procure a release.

On how many remarkable casualties and improbable coincidences did it not depend that the life of this man should have been preserved? But in what words shall we characterize the conduct of the Government—first, in ordering the summary execution of an innocent man, without a hearing—without, indeed, assigning even a charge against him, except the trivial one we have alluded to, and then after assuring you, in answer to your first application, that his life was safe until found guilty, to send him out to be shot—in what words, we say, shall we characterize this atrocious combination of cruelty and falsehood? In what would Her Britannic Majesty's Government—in what way would the people of England have looked upon it, had their vile intent been carried into effect? The perpetrators of this double crime can have little idea of the fearful termination which would have been exacted from them. But even now we trust an atonement will be required. It cannot be tolerated that an innocent man, the father of a family, should be led out to be shot, and that his being set at liberty as a matter of favor and from consideration to yourself, should be received as a compensation for what he has suffered, and as a sufficient reparation for the violence offered to him; otherwise what security have we that similar acts will not be repeated, and how many lives of Englishmen may be sacrificed without the recurrence of the opportune protection and favorable coincidences to which GEORGE SELBY owes his existence! If in the recent instance which occurred to one of the most respectable British residents in the interior—who, without any crime, was ordered to be shot by this Gen. MARQUEZ who commanded the Government troops the other day—proper retribution had been exacted by our Government, there is not an Englishman throughout the country who would not have looked upon it as a guarantee for his individual safety.

It is with nations as with individuals, who, when the moral principle is wanting, can only be restrained from the perpetration of violence and injustice by being made to feel the consequences of their acts, and it would be well if these consequences would be made to fall on those by whom these acts are committed. But there is a general impression among Her Majesty's subjects that a legal impediment should be laid in the way of inflicting extreme personal punishments on Englishmen in future, by its being required on the part of our Government that these can only be imposed by a competent tribunal, subject to the revision of Her Majesty's Legation. We are not blind to the magnitude of such an exaction, nor to the serious objections with which Mexico would regard it; but we think it one which the scenes we have lately witnessed and the acts of violence which have been committed during the past year, on the persons of our countrymen would fully justify, and which would be most properly insisted upon in consequence of these acts, and as a special intimation on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the light in which they have received them.

We have the honor to be, sir, &c. &c., &c.

(Signed,) GRAHAM GEAVES & CO.,
C. WHITEHEAD,
JAMES BARTON,
C. G. KAUFFMANN,
H. T. GIBBON,
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
JOHN O'SULLIVAN,
ALEX. F. LOW,
J. CROSS BUCHANAN,
JOHN M. BENFIELD, and many others.

To H. E., L. C. OTWAY, H. B. M's Minister, Mexico.

MR. OTWAY'S REPLY.

MEXICO, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication which you have done me the honor to address me relative to the military executions which followed the last victory at Tacubaya.

A pressure of occupations has, since the receipt of said communication, dated fifteen days ago, prevented me from making a reply. To day I proceed to answer the same as briefly as possible.

In effect, I abstain from examining seriously the narration which you make, as I have strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances are exaggerations, by reason of ignorance of the facts in the case to which you refer. I allude to all those details which you give of the sentence of salvation of GEO. SELBY, and the assertion, as general as it is untrue, that Mr. DUVAL, the surgeon assassinated, since his execution was undoubtedly nothing less than an assassination, was an Englishman and a British subject. I can add that the late Consul of the United States entertained a distinct opinion of his nationality, and by reason of this, I know officially that he was an American citizen.

I deplore the excesses to which the victor gave loose on the 11th and 12th of the past month, but I do not believe that the means you suggest will, in reality, bring any positive guarantee against the repetition of such excesses, and no effectual security against those individual outrages upon the persons of English citizens. Aside from the fact that no government will submit to the humiliation of subjecting their employees of one of their diplomatic agents to the [illegible] of a foreign legation, inasmuch as the acts under the knowledge of a requirement [illegible] Government of Her Majesty, it does not appear that when we are in possession of such right of revision, a pure legal impediment will be sufficient to restrain those innumerable Mexican chiefs who have formed a constant and nearly studied depreciation of these considerations of honor and justice by which other nations consider themselves bound.

I know you will say that if the Mexican Government enters into the agreement you desire, and inculpates herself by infringing the same, England will have the strongest ground to demand reparation. To this I will now reply that when the blood of an innocent Englishman claims vengeance, the slightest stimulant of the violation of a compact is not necessary, for the Government of Her Majesty requires satisfaction even to the last extent of justice.

Having thus replied to the representation you have made, I regret, gentlemen, that it is my duty to recommend that you will remain tranquil, and from this time forward abstain from calling in question, as you have done, the conduct of Her Majesty's Government.

I have been thirty years in the diplomatic service of her Majesty, and trust that after a career of such length, I am not so far wanting in a knowledge of the duties I am called upon to perform, as to permit in communications directed to me censures upon the measures of the Government I have the honor to represent. This Government is the judge of my acts, and I should be wanting in the first duty of a diplomatic agent, should I permit any one to call in question the acts of that Government.

It is with regret that I find myself under the necessity of making to you this categorical manifestation, but in addressing me upon the actual political events, you have, in the manner of so doing, greatly augmented the irregularity, and I should not be justified in allowing all this to pass without severe comment.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

L. C. OTWAY.

Both of the foregoing papers have been clandestinely obtained and printed by the fomenters of Liberalism in Mexico. The clergy have become perfectly wild at this. The address made its appearance ten days ago, and has been the cause of several passports having been made out for Englishmen, two of which have been delivered and recalled again. It is believed that some four or five (including the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS and the agent of the Bondholders) will be sent off. In reply to the demands of Englishmen for protection from this new class of persecution, Mr. OTWAY has replied that he can do nothing for them, and that they have brought it on themselves. Yesterday Mr. OTWAY'S reply was printed, and we are now awaiting its effect upon clerical nerves. As it is more insulting to the officers of the army than the representative of the British residents, it is quite possible Mr. OTWAY will suddenly find himself in uncomfortably hot water. Having acknowledged by writing the right of the clergy to persecute British residents, he cannot grumble if he finds himself submitted to the insults of his colleagues in crime in the palace. Mr. OTWAY'S conduct in this case has been most infamous in thus admitting the right of the clergy or any local authority to meddle with a correspondence between him and the resident British subjects. That correspondence properly belongs to the archives of the Legation, and even supposing that it has been surreptitiously obtained by the Liberals, he should call for the punishment of those who have thus obtained it, and not for a moment tolerate any interference with the sovereign rights of British subjects—to make their grievances known even to the Queen herself. It is said that he gave a copy of the address of the British residents to the clergy, and that it was obtained from the palace by a person who holds a position with the clergy, while he is receiving large pay from the Liberals for information and official documents of value to them. The reply of Mr. OTWAY fully justifies this story.

I have often told you that the British Minister in Mexico was more of a Spaniard than an Englishman. All of his late acts prove this assertion. He has, however, given a crowning proof of this fact by ordering Capt. ALDEN to blow down Vera Cruz in case the Press of that city was not more respectful to him. In consequence of Mr OTWAY'S orders, Capt. ALDEN had an interview with Gov. ZAMORA and demanded his interference with the Vera Cruz Press. Gov. ZAMORA very properly told the Captain that in Vera Cruz they enjoyed the blessings of Constitutional Government, and that the liberty of speaking and writing was the same as in England, and that their Courts alone could punish persons for libel, and that the civil authorities could not imprison, fine and hang editors like is done in this capital by the clergy faction. Capt. ALDEN, who is, no doubt, a rough sea dog, did not understand the great importance of OTWAY'S orders before this explanation of Gov. ZAMORA was made. He desisted from his demand for the punishment of the Vera Cruz editors, but said he should insist upon their being more tame in their language thereafter; so that now there is no liberty of speech in Mexico. The clergy ride down everything in the places they hold, and in the ports everything is under the threat of being blown down by British cannon if public writers make a sound that displeases the ears of Mr. OTWAY. This is truly a deplorable pass for British diplomacy to arrive at. Will the British Government never see that Mr. OTWAY is a secret agent of the French Government, striving to bring on a smash between England and the United States?

FURTHER INFAMIES OF MR. OTWAY.

Mr. OTWAY'S insulting reference to Mr. BLACK, our worthy Consul, in his reply to the British residents, should not be passed over unnoticed. He calls him "*late* U. S. Consul." Mr. BLACK is our Consul still, and it illy becomes the representative of Great Britain to take up the chime of the clergy faction to perpetrate such a low insult upon us.

It is now said everywhere, and I believe it, that the refusal of the clergy faction to allow Mr. PASTOR, *Chargé* of Ecuador, to take the protection of American citizens, came directly from the British Legation. Mr. OTWAY was much annoyed at having answered Mr. BLACK so hastily, and in order to make it appear to the world that there was the slightest cause for his action, except the most despicable hatred of everything American, he insisted that Sr. BONILLA should decline to allow any other foreign representative to take charge of American affairs in a friendly way. This dirty interference of Mr. OTWAY should be sufficient cause for our Government to demand his recall from Mexico, provided the British Government does not disgrace the man of their own accord.

By the mail which arrived here on the 23d ult. from New-Orleans, letters were received by distinguished friends of the clergy, calling their attention to the truthful reports which have gone from here regarding the atrocities committed throughout the country by the fiends who are known as the leaders of the clergy party in Mexico. These letters point the finger of suspicion at certain parties in this capital as the authors of the truthful versions of those horrid acts which must be narrated to shuddering children throughout future ages in Mexico. Did these letters emanate from a Mexican, one could understand the feeling which prompted them. It might, perhaps, be tolerated on the plea of ultra party feeling. But it is known that an American, at least, has meddled himself with this infamous business. What motive this cowardly assassin could have had can not be measured by the most remarkable exhibitions of viciousness of the verist villains of our race. The last object in view must have been the dragging of others out of their houses to be slaughtered like dogs upon the pile, already sufficiently large to disgrace the age of victims to priestly fury. Various reports are in circulation, but public opinion has settled upon one man,—as the American who has thus disgraced the noble race from which he springs, to gratify a cowardly desire for revenge which he dare not seek in an open manner. For the present I shall not give the name of this wretch to the world, but he may rely upon it that he shall stand as he deserves to stand before the people of the United States and the world. The history shall be written before even the hounds of the clergy can destroy all who have exposed themselves to their vengeance by writing and speaking the truth. Editors and publishers who are indebted to persons in this country for accounts of current events here should guard well the confidence reposed in them. They must know that at present, at least, the names of writers in Mexico for the American press should be kept sacred.

THE EX-AMERICAN MINISTER DEFENDING THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Slips from the Mobile *Register* have been inclosed here, in which the writer, evidently the ex-American Minister strives to defend his equally disreputable friend, Mr. OTWAY, from various charges made against him by writers in Mexico, whose communications have appeared in American journals. JOHN has been as unfortunate on this occasion as he was in his famous *Omnibus* treaties, in his negotiation of ZULOAGA, in his silver-bar speculation, &c., &c. All the world knows by this time that what has been said against Mr. OTWAY was no more than simple truth. When all the Press of the United States,—that very insignificant Mobile *Register* excepted—including the acknowledged English organ, the *Albion*, have come out against the disgraceful conduct of Mr. OTWAY, it is not to be supposed that the words of the ex-Minister will have more effect than to create a slight temporary fever in his own head. His defence of Mrs. OTWAY is chivalrous on his part. That was scarcely needed for if any correspondent lowered himself so much as to attack a lady's reputation, there is more than enough good taste in the United States to put such a man down as a blackguard. Mrs. OTWAY is a Spanish lady, and adheres to the prejudices and religion of her country. She is clever, and advises her husband. But all this is not her fault. It is simply the *misfortune* of Great Britain that the British Legations in Mexico is so constituted at a time like the present. The protection given by Mr. OTWAY to the American citizens at San Luis, Potosi is a ludicrous story. The [illegible] an anxious desire to adopt, [illegible] not only to procure the punishment of the [illegible] guilty of these enormities, but to provide for the security of citizens of the United States residing in the interior of Mexico, and feels in common with his countrymen, great indignation that the citizens of the United States should have been murdered under such atrocious circumstances as to merit the reprobation of the civilized world.

In the peaceable recognition of the Constitutional Government, without any forcible intervention, the Government of the United States exercised an unquestioned right under the law of nations, which gave no cause of offence to the opposite party contending for power over the country, and did not authorize interference with Consuls of the United States in the discharge of their peculiar functions in their respective districts, and least of all could that political measure justify, or in any way excuse, the shocking barbarities whose condemnation is now passing through the world; and although the position now occupied by the United States with respect to Mexico, precludes any formal diplomatic intercourse with those exercising power in the City of Mexico, who are not recognized as constituting the Government of the Republic, yet the enormities are of such an unusual nature as to justify unusual proceedings.

Therefore, the undersigned, by the express instructions of his Government, calls your attention to these outrages, in violation of the common rights of humanity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remonstrance; that the shedding of blood may be stayed, the personal rights of citizens of the United States respected, and the atrocious criminals who have brought disgrace upon their country duly punished. This measure is due to the character of those exercising power in the City of Mexico, not less than to the character of the Republic.

So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and treaty stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded and ultimately obtained therefor, whatever may be the result of this remonstrance.

The President of the United States has read with much satisfaction a communication addressed to the undersigned, under date of 22d April, 1859, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutional Government, which is recognized by the United States as the Imperial Government of Mexico, pronouncing its unqualified condemnation of these reprehensible proceedings, and also conveying assurances of its determination to put a stop to them, and do its duty to a friendly Power; nevertheless, he considers it proper, as has been already stated, that a direct remonstrance should be addressed to those who are immediately responsible for the outrages and indignities that are the subject of this communication, that the civilized world may know upon whom rests the responsibility of disturbing the ordinary relations of amity and friendship that have been established and guaranteed by treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, and which the best efforts of the Governments of the two Republics have failed to maintain, in consequence of the reckless and inhuman excesses of those now active in the City of Mexico, under the authority of the Government referred to, with which you are associated as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. M. MCLANE.

THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

Its Name, Location and Fortifications—New and Curious Invention to Defend the City Against Miramon—San Juan de Ulua, Harbor and Mole—Style of Architecture and Durability of the Buildings—Gutters, Northers and Vomito—Variety of Race in Vera Cruz—Society—Hoops and Crinoline—Love Story—Business—Pronunciamentos.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, June 10, 1859.

Vera Cruz is destined from this time forward to increase in importance among Americans as a commercial port. The city is built upon the very spot where CORTEZ landed in February, 1519, and with the exception of San Augustine, Fla., is the oldest station occupied by Europeans on this continent. CORTEZ named the place Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz—Rich City of the True Cross; and in the Spanish Catholic sense, it was rightly named. It is through the portals of Vera Cruz that the soldiers of Old Spain and the emissaries of the Cross spread themselves over New-Spain, and it is through the portals of Vera Cruz that the plunder taken from the latter country has gone forth to enrich other portions of the world. The city has passed through divers *emeutes*, revolutions and wars and the reputation of its inhabitants for patriotism and bravery stands high. For this reason Heroica has by common consent been appended to the original name. Since the retreat of MIRAMON, we frequently find M. H. prefixed to the name in *strong* documents appertaining to the interests of said city. This means, Muy Heroica, so that the entire name of the city in the present age may be given as, Muy Heroica Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz—Very Heroic Rich City of the True Cross. This name is thoroughly characteristic of the hilarity of the Spaniards and Mexicans.

Vera Cruz is located on a low, flat sand beach bordering the Gulf. It is three quarters of a mile long, half a mile wide, and completely surrounded by a well-built wall, ten feet high and three feet thick, with five gates, ten bastions and embrasures throughout. Among the schemes devised to defend the city from MIRAMON, was one, new and curious in the science of military defences. This was nothing more or less than driving some eight rows of stout stakes entirely around the city, on the land side. The stakes are about two feet apart and two feet high. A large quantity of telegraphic wire, belonging to the telegraphic company being on hand, the citizens purchased this, and by winding it around the tops of the above-named stakes, formed a horizontal plot of diamond net-work of wire, sixteen feet wide and two feet from the ground. A solitary mule became entangled in these wires a few days since, and through the arduous exertions of fourteen men, he was finally extricated badly cut. This is the only practical test the new species of defence has had. The facetious Vera Cruzanos caused to be carried to MIRAMON'S army the report that these wires were worked by a battery within the city, and kept highly charged with lightning. This is said to be the reason why the aforesaid army wheeled and retreated on sight of the mysterious rows of stakes.

The Castle of San Juan de Ulua is on the southern point of the island or shoal de Ulua, directly opposite the city, and a little less than a mile distant. The fortifications of the city, with the Castle of San Juan, afford no effectual opposition to the destructive operation of heavy batteries seaward. The space between this island or shoal de Ulua and the city forms the harbor which, at best, is distasteful to navigators. The shoal runs about a mile to the north, and from that to the main land a breakwater, leaving a passage, will doubtless be built some day, and thus the harbor can in every way be made desirable. Now, all merchandise is landed from vessels at anchor in the harbor on the mole by means of lighters, which is a tedious and expensive process. This mole is a beautiful piece of work, every stone being of Quincy granite, shaped and keyed at the quarry. It was commenced fifteen years ago, completed three years since, and cost one and a half million of dollars. Its length is three hundred and twenty feet, breadth thirty feet. At high tide, the depth of water at the end is six feet.

Vera Cruz is a perfect bandbox of a place to look at, and as hot to live in as an old fashioned box-stove well fired up. It is one of those cities which may be said to be *finished*, being laid out with the most perfect regularity, the streets running at right angles, and every lot completely occupied by blocks of buildings. With the exception of a narrow strip just inside the walls, every foot of the streets and plazas is neatly paved. No new buildings are in process of erection, and some old ones are going to decay. One old church, called the Church of Cortez, is in an interesting state of dilapidation. The city has numbered from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants

stantly reminded of what COLERIDGE said of the City of Cologne—"It has seventy-six stinks, each separately and well defined."

Northers and the *vomito* are essentially institutions of the place, and they are antagonistical. The former prevail from October to May, and when the northers cease, the *vomito* appears, the year being about equally divided between each. Of its kind, a full norther at Vera Cruz is one of the finest sights imaginable. A dim, hazy sky in the North, a slight breeze and ripple on the water are infallible signs to the sailor at anchor and the boatman plying in the harbor. The former makes all taut and fast, and lies low immediately under the lee of San Juan. The latter hies to the shore with all speed, hoists his boat upon the mole, runs it far back to the main by means of a truck, and throws all care and labor to old Boreas who, in a few short hours, is snorting and roaring over sea and land. The waves which commence chasing each other in playful ripples, speedily roll and foam in anger, till one after the other they rise higher and higher, curling and dashing with terrific fury and power upon the beach and over the mole from end to end, pouring in huge volume through the *grand entrada* of the custom house and covering the first plaza. The old castle of San Juan, enshrouded in mist and spray, stands like a monster spectre, dimly visible. The sky is all obscured, clouds of sand cut the face of the luckless promenader like driving sleet; doors and windows are closed and all outside business is suspended. The norther goes as suddenly as it comes. The waves subside, the sky clears, activity is resumed, and on the mole the business of three days is condensed into one.

In the latter part of May, the insidious land breeze steals over the neighboring sand hills, the rains commence filling the surrounding swamps and saturating the sandy foundation of the city and the *vomito* appears. The heat becomes debilitating, and until October the pestilence prevails among the unacclimated. A severe headache and pain in the limbs are sure forerunners of the *vomito*, as the breeze and ripple from the north are of the norther. To bed you go and pour down any quantity of a mixture of oil, lemon-juice and salt. If profuse perspiration of a yellow cast is maintained without excessive vomiting, the worst is passed in ten days. But if the vomit sets in strong and you look black under the eyes, *adios* to this world. This malady of Vera Cruz and other points on the coast, which no mention is made of in early history, is supposed to be induced by the concentration of buildings and inhabitants over the drainage of swamps, and it is not regarded here as contagious but epidemical. Nothing like interdiction of intercourse or quarantine laws are thought of. There is a hospital for soldiers, but when individuals in a hotel or private residences are taken with the disease they are not removed or avoided more than any ordinary case of fever. This deprives it of half its terrors. The *vomito* is more fatal to natives from the interior than to whites from abroad. In Oajaca, the native State of JUAREZ, a military company of eight hundred Indians of the President's own nation was formed last year, to march to Vera Cruz in aid of the Liberal forces. They entered the city during the vomito season, and before it was over, five hundred of this brave, self-sacrificing band were laid beneath the sod. The remaining three hundred, in their white linen uniforms and red caps, are objects of especial interest as the faithful guard of the Constitutional President of the Republic. The amount of nerve possessed by the unacclimated, and the condition of the system at the time of an attack of the vomito, have much to do with the result. Foreigners residing here do not consider the danger imminent if the case is taken in time and properly cared for.

One prominent feature of Vera Cruz is that nearly every variety of the Mexican race as well as several European nations and the United States are here represented. In color, you have all shades from the most approved ebony up to the delicate European white, the most stubborn kinky wool and the long, dark silken tresses of Andalusia—yellow, bilious eyes, and those dark, splendid orbs that know so well how to melt in love or flash with indignation. The upper strata of society in Vera Cruz is composed of Germans, French, English and Spaniards, and their immediate descendants. It is of the most exclusive, aristocratic and somewhat ascetic order, being well educated, refined and rich, and in constant communication with Europe and the United States. But there is no general intercourse between families, and quite as much care is exercised to avoid coming in contact with the tell-tale kinky hair as in the United States. Crinoline and hoops are not worn here, and it is absolutely a relief to the eye to lose sight of the ladies of New-York, beautiful as they are, but so completely deformed and inelegant in their huge monstrosities, sweeping the filth of the pave, and exchange there for the unexceptionable style of robe and elegan carriage of the ladies of this part of the world. Everything below the high order of society in Vera Cruz is a hodge-podge compound of no marked interest.

There is not a city of the same size in the United States but what exhibits more visible evidence of immorality than Vera Cruz. But little drunkenness or theft, and no murder or rowdyism are witnessed here and whatever there may be of licentiousness is completely masked. The European system of social espionage is most thoroughly carried out. Not unfrequently, the story of love is told in the dark hours of night between balcony and street. A few evenings since, two lovers had a love quarrel. It was about 11 o'clock; the lover stood in the street beneath the balcony which contained the señorita, and bidding her adieu forever, was about to depart, when the frantic girl mounted the balustrade and plunged headlong upon the pavement below, breaking both her legs, one arm and fracturing her skull. The now-distracted lover picked up the horribly crushed and apparently lifeless body, and bore it into the house among the shrieking relatives. The poor girl survives, but is maimed for life.

The business of Vera Cruz, by reason of the civil war which now rages, is almost entirely prostrate, and the commercial community is very much depressed. Communication with the interior is attended with many risks and difficulties. The mails and diligences between this and the City of Mexico are very uncertain and irregular. A railroad to the City of Mexico has been commenced. A sickly-looking engine and train of cars run daily to Loma de Piedre, 18 miles distant, to which point the road is completed. It is melancholy enough to witness the state of abeyance in which this important enterprise and all others having in view the opening of the country have been forced to rest, on account of the bigoted rule of miserable factions. It is to be hoped that a better state of affairs is at hand.

The history of Vera Cruz is full of romantic interest, and would fill a volume. In the history of the Republic it figures next to the City of Mexico. As the principal port of the country, its possession by either of the various parties struggling for power has always been of the highest importance. It is strong Liberal, though there is no lack of traitors within its walls at the present time who need watching. SANTA ANNA was born here, and the first prominent mention of this curse of his country and *pronunciamientos* was made here, wherein he pronounced against ITURBIDE in 1822. *Pronunciamientos* have become an institution peculiar to Mexico, and one great *desideratum* at the present time is, to bring the country under some influence or power that will render the *pronunciamiento* of every miserable *intrigante* who elects to take such a step ineffectual. Vera Cruz has given birth to its full share of these peculiar movements. The last occurred in this city in 1856. Gen. WHEAT, of New-York, who was here a few weeks since, related the occurrence to your correspondent. Being seated at the *Table d' hôte* of the Hotel des Diligencios, the General turning and pointing to the wall, said: "Do you see that hole newly plastered over?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Well," continued the General, "when I was here three years ago, the castle pronounced against the city, and the first intimation of the fact was sundry and various balls from the castle guns crashing through the walls. I occupied No 4 you see there at the end of the hall, and hearing the ball go through this wall, I put my head out to see what was the matter. I soon found all the people rushing out of the city, and into the bomb-proof church. PICKET (then United States Consul) and I had our seats at table exactly opposite that hole, and we afterwards made a calculation that had we been sitting there, it would have taken off his left leg and my right. The ball went under the table, through the dining-hall, and carried away the leg of a Mexican standing where you see that yellow chap washing dishes. After killing numbers of people, and driving everybody out of the city, the combatants in the castle quarreled among themselves; one party pronounced against the other, and at it they went, till, in the midst of the fray, the magazine blew up and killed about sixty. This put an end to the performance. The citizens returned, and took peaceful possession of the castle."

Since that period a small guard only has been retained within its walls.

Just previous to the departure of the English fleet, anchored below the city a few months since, they got up an impromptu sham fight. The rapid and continued firing caused the inhabitants to rush to the tops of the houses, and the general inquiry appeared to be, "*Who has pronounced?*"

But for the present *adios* to the heat and pestilence of this region—*adios* to the *Very Heroic, Rich City of he True Cross. God and Liberty!*

MITLA.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Descent of Mr. Wise's Balloon near the Town of Adams, N. Y.—Particulars of the Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ADAMS, N. Y., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

Our village was thrown into quite a state of excitement this evening by the arrival of the four æronauts from St. Louis. At 2 P. M. they came to an anchor in the top of a large elm tree about eight miles from here, in nineteen hours from St. Louis, per the "Air Line Express." Some were at first a little unbelieving, the Boylston ærolite humbug being yet fresh in their minds; but the evidence in the case was so strong that their doubts were soon removed.

At the request of many citizens, Mr. WISE this evening gave them an account of his voyage. At 7 o'clock Saunders Hall was well filled. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. S. D. HUNGERFORD as Chairman, and E. J. MARSH, Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced to the audience Mr. WISE, who was greeted by prolonged applause. Mr. W., in an unostentatious manner, gave a very interesting account of his journey. He briefly alluded to his career as an æronaut—to his unsuccessful efforts to obtain aid from Government, and to the steps taken in order to carry out this enterprise. The persons associated together, and who were the most interested in it, are Messrs. WISE, LA MOUNTAIN, and GAGER. The balloon was inflated yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, in Washington square, St. Louis, and at 7:20 got under way. Just before starting, Mr. HYDE, a St. sub-editor of one of the Louis papers, wished to join them, and they consented.

During the watches of the night, they were high aloft pursuing their trackless course. The strangely luminous atmosphere—the winding rivers—the twinkling stars above and below, were scenes continually presented to their view that were beautiful beyond description. Mr. W. was in the car above. Messrs. HYDE, LA MOUNTAIN and GAGER in the boat below. During the night the Professor narrowly escaped suffocation from the escape of the gas, and had it not been for Mr. GAGER, who went aloft and awoke him, he would undoubtedly have been suffocated. At daylight they saw a city, the name of which they were unable to determine. Imagine the following scene to have taken place: Some one on the look-out sings out: "City, ho!" "Where away?" "Two points *under* the starboard bow, sir," is the response. "Well, keep a sharp look-out for church spires."

Toledo was readily distinguished. Their course lay between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The Falls appeared to them like small and pretty cascades.

On arriving near Lockport, they determined to try and land just below that place, but it was so squally that they were obliged to run before the wind, and it was thought that many times they went at the rate of two miles a minute. When they reached Lake Ontario, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE went above, leaving Mr. LA MOUNTAIN below. They were obliged to throw over their ballast and all their baggage in order to keep above the Lake.

The propeller *Young America* saw them and tacked to come to their assistance, but they concluded to decline her aid and try to reach land, which they made about 2 o'clock P. M. As they neared the grove, Mr. WISE remarked to his companions that the crisis was near. They brought up in a piece of woods on Mr. WHITNEY's farm. The anchor literally tore a pathway through the woods, breaking branches of trees as large as a man's body.

Mr. WISE was heard by an attentive audience, and at the close of his remarks was loudly applauded.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, in response to calls, made short speeches, thanking the audience for the interest they had taken in the enterprise. Messrs. WISE, GAGER and HYDE went east in the 9 o'clock train. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN returned to the scene of the disaster, to get the baloon. If Mr. WISE should start from this place on another trip aloft, he would have a number of applications for passage, and I know of one who would be very glad to go with him, and his name is W.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WISE AT ALBANY.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 4.

Mr. JOHN WISE, the celebrated æronaut, arrived in Albany at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans Co., from which the last telegraphic dispatch concerning the balloon was received, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they set out, that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New-York, being too far North, and, therefore, determined to proceed to Boston or Portland.

Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the Balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson Township, Jefferson County.

The four passengers, Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN, Mr. GAGER of Boston, and HYDE of the St. Louis *Republican*, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair.

Messrs. WISE and GAGER came direct to Albany, yesterday morning, and from here the latter proceeded to Troy and thence to Boston. Mr. W. left for New-York in the evening, on board the *Knickerbocker*. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN remained on the ground to take charge of the balloon. Mr. HYDE proceeded back home to St. Louis, where he proposes to write a detailed history of the voyage.

The entire distance traveled was *eleven hundred and fifty miles in nineteen hours and fifty minutes.*

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. WISE. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue, laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. W. several times, but receiving no response, Mr. GAGER went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically, from the effects of the escaping gas which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. G., and soon recovered his senses.

The greatest altitude attained was two miles. Mr. WISE has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt but that a voyage can be made by her to Europe, in one-fourth the time that is now made by the steamers.

Mr. WISE was the directing chief, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN the æronaut, Mr. GAGER the navigator, and Mr. HYDE the historian.

THE START FROM ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, July 2, gives the following interesting account of the departure of the voyagers from that city on Friday evening:

"A very large number of the citizens of St. Louis witnessed a novel scene yesterday—that of the ascension of two balloons from Washington-square, corner of Clark-avenue and Twelfth-street. The project of navigating an air ship from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard has been, within a week or two past, extensively discussed by the Press and those of our citizens in whom a lively interest in the matter had been awakened. The speculation in regard to the probable result of the enterprise has been great, and many persons left Washington-square last evening, sanguine of its entire success.

The men who have embarked their interests in this undertaking are all of them gentlemen of excellent judgment, and two of them—Prof. JNO. WISE and Mr. JNO. LA MOUNTAIN—are experienced æronauts. Mr. O. A. GAGER, the third, furnished the means by which the experiment has been made, and has, as may well be supposed, every confidence in its feasibility. We should feel complimented by the fact that St. Louis was chosen as the beginning point for this expedition, and all will feel gratified if it should terminate successfully.

The ground was not the most favorable that could have been selected, on some accounts. It is central, it is true, but it admitted too close a view of the proceedings inside the inclosure from without.

It was proposed to defray the expenses of the gas used for inflation, by the sale of tickets at the gate, but the inside paying spectators were scarcely a unit when compared to the hundreds without. This was a natural consequence, however, from the location, and we do not know that, all things considered, Carr Place or Hyde Park would have been better.

The crowds commenced gathering within and without the inclosure at 1 o'clock, P. M., but the unusual heat of the day deterred the majority of spectators from reaching the ground until 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. The enclosure contained from 500 to 600 people, and the streets, open lots, board piles and house tops, were filled for squares around, so soon as the monster balloon "Atlantic" began to lift its magnificent proportions into the air by the process of inflation.

At 4 o'clock P. M. we entered the grounds, and found the inflation far advanced. It was the intention to fill the balloon to only one-half its capacity, or 60,000 cubic feet of gas, leaving plenty of room for expansion in the rare atmosphere of the upper regions. This was likely to be accomplished before 6 o'clock P. M., and the flow of gas was decreased. During this process the liveliest interest was manifested by the spectators in attendance, and the æronauts, sanguine more than ever of success, were kept continually busy in discoursing with their friends on matters pertaining to the air-ship and the long voyage on which they were about to embark.

The swelling volume of the balloon, and its perfect proportion was admired, and the beautiful boat which was soon to carry the daring voyagers, was examined minutely. The operation of the wheels to be used in the management of the vessel was explained, and all was inquiry, animation and satisfaction. Matters went smoothly and delightfully on until a row occurred.

This ingredient of an excited crowd, took place near the entrance gate, and was occasioned by a visitor insisting on making free use of a lot of wine which had been provided for the special use of the æronauts. Mr. BAKER, general superintendent of the grounds, interfered, but the thirsty individual insisted on helping himself to wine, whereat a scuffle ensued, in which the pertinacious wine bibber was vanquished, and soon after fell into the hands of the police. This little episode lasted but a few minutes, when all became quiet again, and the interest in the legitimate business of the occasion resumed.

WHAT THE CAR CONTAINED.

A peep into the boat or car, revealed a strange medley. The most noticeable article was an Exchange bag, labelled as follows:

T. B. Marsh, Agent United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

This bag is sent from St. Louis by the aerial ship *Atlantic*, July 1. Please forward to destination from landing of balloon, by Express, as above directed.

C. W. FORD, Agent St. Louis.

Besides this business-like package, there was $30 worth of provisions furnished by GUENAUDON, sundry bottles—supposed to contain champagne and other refreshing beverages—blankets, over-coats, gloves, anchors, flags, and cards of Mercantile houses and candidates for office at the coming election. There were also packages, letters, and newspapers, a telescope, thermometer, barometer, and all the necessary scientific paraphernalia of ballooning.

BUSINESS PROGRESSING.

Time flew, and half past five o'clock arrived. Expectancy was on tip-toe, and the balloon was pronounced sufficiently inflated—orders were given for the ring to be cleared—and two men were posted at each cord connecting with the network of the balloon (so numerous were these cords that occupation was thus given to more than one hundred strong-armed men) the sand-bags were unhooked from the meshes—and the buoyant vessel rose from the ground. The æronauts stepped into the ring beneath it, and Professor WISE made a few appropriate remarks, stating that he was not certain of success, as the ascension depended as much upon the friends around him as upon the æronauts themselves. He requested those in charge of the balloon to follow orders, which they all agreed to do. The air-ship was then towed to some distance from where it had been inflated, and the boat was brought into the ring and made fast. Above the boat was suspended the car, a capacious wicker basket, and about 1,000 pounds of ballast were placed in the boat and basket, in addition to the articles they already contained.

Mr S. M. BROOK, an æronaut of this city, now unrolled his balloon, the *Comet*, which was soon swaying in the air, impatient for a start into the blue ether. Mr. BROOKS had volunteered to act as escort, and his light basket-car was soon attached, and in the space of half an hour from the time the inflation commenced, the *Comet*, with Mr. BROOKS in his car, was mounting upward in beautiful style. It was pronounced by all a very fine ascension, and Mr. BROOKS was highly complimented by the passengers of the *Atlantic*, now ready to follow in the airy track. The eyes of the crowd rested on the *Comet* until its lone passenger was no longer visible, and then turned with eager gaze on the *Atlantic* and her passengers, about to be cut loose from the earth and wafted away to the eastward.

Professor JOHN WISE, scientific director, ascended into the basket, suspended midway between the boat and the mouth of the balloon. Messrs. LAMOUNTAIN, æronaut, O. A. GAGER, navigator, and WM. HYDE, reporter for this paper, took their places in the boat. All arrangements being pronounced complete, and everything ready, the largest aerial ship ever built ascended with four passengers, amidst the cheers of the spectators, many of whom fully expect to hear of her landing on the Atlantic seaboard. And if this should not be accomplished, those who are least sanguine confidently expect that a greater distance will be traversed than has ever been known before in the science of ballooning. The most noted achievement recorded in aerial navigation, as regards distance traveled, is the ascension of Mr. CLAYTON, made in the year 1833 in Cincinnati. On the occasion referred to, that intrepid æronaut was nine and a half hours in the air, and descended in Western Virginia, three hundred and fifty miles from the Queen City. Mr. WISE and his associates have only to beat this exploit to carry off the palm in success and daring.

The ascension of the *Comet* took place at 6½ o'clock P. M., and that of the *Atlantic* at 5 minutes to 7—just ten minutes apart. Both ascensions were grand sights to behold, and the whole affair was a very superior order of this style of entertainment. The course of the *Comet* was for a few minutes almost due north, after which it passed off eastward and was soon out of sight.

The *Atlantic* did not drift so directly for the North, but gradually attained an eastward course. The direction of the balloons, so far as they could be seen, were several points north of east.

There is every reason to suppose that Professor WISE will be able to discover and maintain his position in the unfailing Eastward current of air, which he has so often observed to prevail in the upper regions—in which case he will assuredly bring the voyage to a successful termination. The "Atlantic," to all appearance, had ascending power enough to keep her aloft two days, which is a longer time than will be required, as the average speed of balloons is fifty miles per hour. It is almost needless to add that the spectators present were delighted with the novelty of the proceedings throughout.

Those who direct the fortunes of the "*Atlantic*" design to do everything consistent with their personal safety to effect the one great object of the journey, to-wit: a landing in close proximity to one of the Eastern cities. It was agreed, before starting, that if their vessel was encumbered with too much weight, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE would be let down. The boat also was to be cut loose if that likewise should be found necessary to lessen the inconvenience of overweight. In such event, WISE and LAMONTAIN would adhere to the car, and use every possible means of keeping the balloon in air until the terminus of the voyage should be reached. Near noon there was a fall of rain, with drifting clouds and considerable wind; but by 7 o'clock, the sky was clear, a slight and cooling breeze blowing, and the weather in every favorable to the success of the enterprise.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, July 4.

Mr. LAMOUNTAIN arrived here this morning with the remains of his aerial ship. It will be exhibited here a few days, when he will repair it, and make another voyage from Chicago eastward. Mr. LAMOUNTAIN is slightly injured about the face and limbs.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE returned to their homes yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Ingraham.

D. C. Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term. The complaint was filed by the Receiver to obtain from defendant an accounting of his dealings with the property and affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, and charged upon defendant a great variety of unfair and fraudulent transactions and dealings on the part of defendant, while acting as sole manager and fiduciary agent and trustee of the Company.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on several grounds—that the plaintiff had not legal capacity to sue, the Supreme Court having no jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, it being a foreign corporation; also, that there was a defect of parties, in that the stockholders of the Company are not in and by said complaint made plaintiffs or defendants to this action—in that the Accessory Transit Company is not made a party plaintiff or defendant by said complaint, and in that neither the Transit Company nor its stockholders are made parties plaintiff or defendant.

On the 29th of April last, Judge Sutherland gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, and with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

The defendant appealed from this order to the General Term.

The General Term affirmed the judgment appealed from.

John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and C. A. Rapallo for defendant.

THE STEPHENS AND SHEPHERD CASES.

Judge ROOSEVELT asked what was to be done in the cases of Stephens and Shepherd. Judge INGRAHAM said that an indefinite stay of proceedings had been granted by Judge Sutherland, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, which is not expected until September.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

As Judge ROOSEVELT will not sit this month in Chambers, counsel were naturally very anxious to learn the result in this important controversy. His Honor said he should undoubtedly order the default to be opened, and direct the moneys to be paid to the City. He had not yet had time to prepare an opinion, and had not formally entered his decision.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

Ex Judge Beebe asked whether his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT had decided upon the order to be made for the remainder of the Police cases. His Honor replied that he had not, but after consultation with his associates, they had resolved to announce in an informal manner that the members of the old force might safely go to work in any employment, without prejudice to their claim to office or pay, any further than that possibly they might have to allow their earnings to be deducted from their pay as officers if successful, so that they certainly could not be worse off in any event, while they would, in case their claims should fail, be entirely dependent on these earnings. The Court, therefore, urged all the men to go to work at once.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Livingston vs. *Livingston.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Gainer et al. vs. *Greenley et al.*—Ordered that the defendant, within twenty days, reimburse the plaintiff by paying him the amount of taxes, &c., paid by him, and interest, and the rent now due; that defendant pay all the taxes now due; and also $250 costs and expenses of this action, and in default plaintiff to have judgment. If the parties cannot agree within ten days on the amount due, reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amounts, and within five days after the coming in of the report it must be paid, and in default the plaintiff must have judgment.

Moir et al. vs. *Woolsey et al.*—Judgment for defendant with costs.

King & Chater vs. *Harris.*—Referee's report confirmed with costs.

Bloxham vs. *Bloxham.*—The deeds must be set aside, and reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain whether defendant has laid out money in building on the premises while in his possession, and whether the buildings are beneficial to the estate, and the amount which he has actually paid for the alleged improvements.

Connecticut Bank vs. *Smith et al.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, unless plaintiffs within twenty days amend their complaint. Costs of demurrer to defendant to abide event.

United States Trust Company vs. *Mott et al.*—Judgment prayed for to be entered.

Colon vs. *Fallin et al.*—Order of reference to Martin Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amount in the mortgage owned by the plaintiff, after debiting him with payments, if any, which might have been received on the sale of any other premises mentioned in said mortgage.

Willett vs. *Richardson.*—Demurrer overruled with costs of demurrer, with leave to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hays vs. *Jones.*—Motion denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 119 bbls. Ashes, 5 959 bbls. Flour, 233 bbls. and 506 sacks Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 3 021 bushels Corn, 1 840 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Malt, 3,262 pkgs. Provisions, and 793 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; also, (reported,) 1,300 bags do., at 11¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 250 bags Cape, at 10¾c., and a small lot of stained St. Domingo, at 9¾c. @ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 109,385 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WINSCOTT & SON, 31,214 bags Rio and Santos; 3,255 bags and 57,250 mats Java; 10,230 bags Maracaibo; 4,472 bags Ceylon; 2,371 bags Costa Rica; 343 bags Laguayra, and 250 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 400 bales, at essentially unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex
Ordinary, @ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Middling, @ lb.	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middl'g Fair, @ lb.	12⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Stocks are light; demand is limited. Week's sales include 212 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 62½ @ $13 75; and 110 tons Jamaica do., at $12 75 @ $13 @ ton.

FISH—Business has been quite moderate to-day; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather more firmly, to-day, for State and Western flour. The demand has been brisker, chiefly from the regular trade. The principal holders have been reluctant to sell freely at Saturday's rates, and have claimed somewhat higher prices. These circumstances have tended to restrict business. Sales have been reported of 6,350 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 50	@ 6 00
Extra State	6 05	@ 6 35
Standard Superfine Western	5 55	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 35	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 30	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@ 10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70	@ 10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, to-day, at former rates; sales have been reported of 870 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Rye flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted very little attention, and prices have been quite nominal for large lots; sales have been very limited, including choice white Michigan at $1 74; red Western (Winter) at $1 50; and choice white Kentucky at $1 80, @ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered rates: sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels, at 84c. @ 90c. for inferior to very choice yellow Southern; 82c. for unsound white Southern; 88c. for good yellow Northern; and 82c. @ 86½c. for mixed and yellow Western, @ bushel. Rye is in demand at 88c. @ 90c. @ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 47c. @ 48c.; Western, 46c. @ 48c.; State, 42½c. @ 46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c. @ 43c. @ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The Flour trade remains in the same dull and unsettled state as before noted, and the quotations are lower on the fortnight. The receipts have been fully equal to the demand, which, as usual, at this season of the year, is light—dealers supplying their daily wants only. The common descriptions are sold with difficulty, the demand being confined to fresh-ground samples. At the close of Exchange on Saturday, with warm weather and near approach of the national holiday, there was but little done. For export, there is no demand at present prices. There has been, however, 500 bbls Flour and 3,154 bbls. Indian Corn from this port, and 4,382 bbls. Flour from New Orleans, cleared for Liverpool, since my last circular. For Wheat, there is a limited demand; the City and local millers are taking the small lots of Southern new, as they arrive, and neglecting the old, except at reduced rates. Prices are therefore quite irregular, and favor the buyer. The quality of the Southern New is better than usual, but as yet only a small quantity has reached market. From all parts of the country (save a small section of Ohio) the accounts are extremely favorable as to quantity and quality of the new crop. Rye is steady. Indian Corn, with light stock and receipts, is held firmly, with a fair home demand." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	July 1	84,189	380,532	307,911
New-Orleans	June 17	4 382	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	June 22	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	June 23	—	—	7,677
Boston	June 24	95	—	—
Other Ports	June 17	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		90,695	415,800	335,868
To about same period, '58		1,102,467	5,578,520	3,275,676
To about same period, '57		840,583	7,158,439	4,581,084
To about same period, '56		1,208,060	5,103,353	6,205,528

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	June 21	35,200	51,825	17,344
Other Ports, latest dates		13,953	6,020	8,175

HAY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bales North River at 55c. @ 65c. @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

IRON—Has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—The inquiry is moderate; prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected; quotations are unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and quiet at $3 80 @ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 457 bbls. Stock in first hands, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine opened heavily at reduced prices, but toward the close attracted more attention and favored sellers slightly. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark: "While the receipts since our last issue have fallen somewhat below the average for the past few weeks, it should also be repeated that distillers are now buying, merely what their trade, always small at this season, actually requires; the demand during a portion of the week having been for the filling of orders laid over during the late high prices." Week's receipts 1,460 bbls.; sales 4 500 bbls., at 41c. @ 45½c., closing at 45c., in merchantable, and 44½c., in shipping order, @ gallon. Stock in first hands estimated at 3,000 bbls. Tar has been neglected, and prices are nominal. No receipts during the week; stock estimated at 5,000 bbls. Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have tended downward. The demand has not been very active. Week's receipts 3,250 bbls.; 5,000 common at $2 75 @ $1 92½, chiefly at $1 80; 700 do. No. 1 at $3 @ $4; 1,000 do. fine at $4 @ $4 75, as to quality. Stock of common Resin estimated at 3,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 1,250 bbls., chiefly at $15 87@$16 for Mess, and $12 50 for prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c. @ 8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c. @ 6¾c. @ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is depressed and drooping; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c. @ 11¾c. @ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 @ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 @ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, at 13c. @ 18c. for State; 11c. @ 15c. for Ohio, @ lb. New Cheese is plenty and heavy, at from 3c. @ 9c. @ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1859:

QUALITIES.	M. T. YARDS.		OLD PORK. BERRY YDS.		M. T. YARDS.		NEW PORK. BERRY YDS.		Total Old and New.	Last Year.	This Date Last Year.
	L.	G.	L.	W.	P.	Total.	L.	G.	L.	W.	P.	Total.			
Clear															
Mess															
Thin Mess															
Prime															
Prime Mess															
Extra Prime															
Repacked Mess															
Repacked Chicago Mess															
City Prime															
Totals															
QUALITIES.															
Uninspected															
Other Refuse															
Refuse Prime															
Refuse Mess															
Interest Prime															
Interest Prime Mess															
Consols Prime															
Uninspected Thrown															
Unexpected Barrels															
Totals															

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Gouverneur's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's, &c.

RICE—Sales to-day, of only small lots, chiefly at from $4 @ $4 75 @ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 65 hhds, Cuba, in lots, at 5¾c. @ 6¾c.; 500 boxes Havana, for export, on private terms; and 50 boxes do. at 7¼c. @ 7⅜c. @ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet; sales since Friday last having been confined to 47 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c. @ 18c.; 11 cases Florida, at 8c. @ 15c.; and 65 bales Havana, at 26c. @ 32c. @ lb.

WHALEBONE—In New-Bedford, sales have been made, since June 27, of only 3,000 lbs. Arctic and 5,000 lbs. Ochotsk, on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. South Sea at 68 cents.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls, in lots, at 25c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverp

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Simpson & Co.—Pocahontas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Serious Family—That Blessed Baby.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Assurance—The Young Actress.

BOWERY THEATRE—Happy Burnham—An Object of Interest

NATIONAL THEATRE—El Hyder—Out to Nurse—Our Gal—Paissy Cobbler.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Easy for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool will close at the New-York Post-office to day, July 6 at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram from Quebec announces the reception of later European news at Sackville, from St. Johns' Newfoundland, for the Associated Press, but owing to the closing of one of the Canadian telegraph offices, we are unable to give it in this morning's TIMES. The direct line to Boston being interrupted, it was intended to transmit the dispatch by way of Quebec and Montreal; but the intention could not be carried out for the reason above stated. The news is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was advertised to sail from Galway on the 25th ult.

The correspondence we receive this morning by the Mexican steamer at New-Orleans supplies us with details from Vera Cruz to June 15, and from the Capital of Mexico to June 5. The news has already been given in outline, as forwarded by telegraph.

News from Utah to June 10 reaches us. The action of the Government, sustaining the action of Governor] CUMMING, appears to have afforded the most lively satisfaction to the Mormons. The Mormon Bishops and Elders who fled to the mountains to escape arrest, had returned to their homes. Large arrivals of immigrants and trains of merchandise are reported at Salt Lake City. Another of the children who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre had been recovered and placed with the others under the charge of Dr. FORNEY.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 10th ult., we learn that the Republican State Convention nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. N. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress. Business is reported still inactive.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us with an item of news which tends to exhibit the recklessness with which the Treasury has been and still is plundered through the extensive medium of army contracts. A responsible firm of merchants in Salt Lake, having ample facilities for fulfilling their contract in a perfectly satisfactory manner, offered to furnish flour, for the period of two years, at the reasonable price of $10 per hundred. This offer, however, was rejected in favor of another party, whose offer was $28 60 per hundred!

We learn that all obstructions on the Michigan Southern Railroad, resulting from the late terrible accident, have been removed, and that the trains are now running as usual.

The Boston papers notice the decease of the Hon. THOMAS G. CAREY, a well-known writer on commercial subjects, and the Hon. GEORGE HOOD, first Mayor of the City of Lynn.

An army order, issued by Gen. SCOTT, directs that greater attention be bestowed hereafter upon the bayonet exercise, which has been somewhat neglected of late in the discipline of the service.

The ship *Stalwart*, of this City, was destroyed by fire on her voyage from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Captain LUCAS, her commander, with the crew, were taken off and landed at Queenstown, June 21, whence advices were sent to Messrs. THOS. RICHARDSON & Co., of this City, announcing the particulars of the disaster. Her cargo consisted of nearly 3,000 bales cotton, and she also had $35,000 in specie, of which $25,000 were saved. She was 1,108 tons burthen, and built in Maine in 1855.

Our columns are crowded this morning with the accustomed catalogue of shocking accidents on the "glorious Fourth." The day was an unusually fine one, a fresh northwester swept all the cobwebs out of the sky and gave us a brilliant sunshine and a cool, invigorating atmosphere. Exercise in the open air was itself a pleasure, and the number of all ages and conditions who turned out to enjoy the gay spectacle were unusually large. No riots occurred during the day, nor any accidents of a serious nature; but there were the usual number of casualties from the careless burning of powder, and the annual crop of cripples which the celebration of the Fourth confers upon society was quite as large as at any previous commemoration of our national holiday.

A milk train on the Harlem Railroad ran off the track at Hunt's Bridge about 11½ o'clock on Monday night, and the engine, caboose and three foremost cars were precipitated down an embankment. The milk agent, named EDWARD HALL, was instantly killed; the engine was upset and the cars badly broken. The accident is attributable to the carelessness of a switchman, who neglected to replace a switch after it had been moved for the accommodation of a train going in an opposite direction. The wreck was soon cleared away, and the trains now run regularly.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, held in accordance with the law which requires that that body shall convene on the first Monday in July in each year, for the purpose of receiving the Assessment Rolls, the latter were presented by the newly appointed Tax Commissioners, the legality of whose appointment a portion of the members of the Board deny. After some debate the Board declined to receive them and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The New York Typographical Society celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary yesterday. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS delivered an interesting address on the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

A man named CHRISTIAN MCQUADE, carman, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, who resided at No. 2 Broadway. He came home to dinner, and finding his wife intoxicated, it is alleged, he beat her until life was extinct. An investigation will be had to-day.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge RUSSELL presided, and nothing of importance was done. A Grand Jury will be impaneled to-day.

Yesterday Cotton was quiet, yet steady. Flour was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Grain and Provisions were lightly dealt in. Sugars Molasses, Oils, Rice, Tobacco, Hops and Seeds were inactive. Coffee was in moderate demand at uniform rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine. The Freight engagements were limited.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUTH.—The Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is unquestionably one of the shrewdest and sharpest men ever sent by the South to Congress. On Saturday, at an ovation given him in the city of Augusta, he made a two hours' speech. As a matter of course, it was ultra Southern in every thought, word, and aspiration. But not Southern in any stupid unconsidered manner, as the notions of his compatriots too often are. He is a man who knows what he is about. On the great question of territorial expansion he goes with his section. He wants more Slave States; and he wants Cuba. But he desires neither, unless he can have more negroes. The supply of slaves is short. Virginia is a great breeder; but her powers are over-taxed. She cannot furnish laborers fast enough to cultivate the cotton and sugar lands of the Gulf States. Mr. STEPHENS has a larger farm already than his allowance of "hands" can till. More territory is welcome to him, but, like a man of sense, he sees it would do him little good without more slaves. How he means to get an increase of the latter he refrains from stating. That is a matter which he prefers to leave in a certain puzzling obscurity. But he will pardon us if we are compelled to infer that his eyes are fixed upon the same spot which enchained the gaze of Mrs. Jellaby. Despairing of the Old Dominion, he no doubt looks to Africa. But if Mr. STEPHENS really means the Slave-trade, it would have been more noble, though less politic, perhaps, to say so boldly and undisguisedly.

A New Mexican War.

Without pretending to any such premature and explicit revelations of our actual relations with Mexico as might shock diplomacy and confound the Secretary of State, we have lying before us in our correspondence from Vera Cruz abundant materials for forming a fair judgment upon the policy urged by this Government in Mexico. And nothing, certainly, could be more unlike the impressions commonly entertained than the reality of this policy as it thus appears to us, stripped of the mask it has worn so long.

Not six months since, an American Envoy, after long delay, was sent to Mexico, to recognize the Constitutional Government, and to assist it not only with his moral support, but with assurances of material aid. To give special authenticity to the mission, a gentleman of high-toned character, intelligence, integrity and candor, was selected, in the person of the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, to fill it; and his instructions, as there was little room left us to doubt, reflected the obvious indisposition of Congress to take further steps toward the territorial dismemberment of our neighbor Republic. The Embassy was to be a mission of magnanimous charity. It was a propagandism of sound Republican theories; and all things were to be done that might conduce to the elevation of a Liberal Government, understood to be friendly to the United States, and to the prostration of a pernicious anti-American hierarchy. The only approach to a Territorial Convention, as a result of the proposed recognition, was announced to be a treaty obtaining the right of way across the northern States of Mexico, fortified by a few formal guarantees, entirely consistent with Mexican sovereignty and self-respect. This, with some new postal arrangements, it was understood, we were likely to obtain; and nothing more was coveted either by us or for us.

While generosity deserved the credit of dictating this moderate course, considerations of wise policy were not wanting to approve it. To demand territory of which we have no need, and the disposition of which must renew those internal discussions which have attended all our recent acquisitions of the kind, would be not only to defy the distinctly expressed opinion of the legislative branch of the American Government, but also gravely to affect the relations of the President with that remnant of the Democratic Party which still adheres to him. It must, furthermore, tear away the hypocritical veil of friendship from our dealings with the Mexican Liberals; for by no act of open hostility could we so surely break up the cordial regard which this party have apparently been concentrating in their favor among the Mexican people, as by inveigling them into any engagements, among which a territorial cession, however trifling, might be suspected to figure. Patriotism is now measured in Mexico by the strength of its devotion to the integrity of the Republic. The name of Abolitionist here has no greater political odium attached to it than has the phrase "Cessionist" there. For any party in Mexico to avow its readiness to sell or cede an inch of the most arid desert, the wildest mountain tract, or the most rugged and inaccessible seacoast, to the United States, would be to seal its doom, and to confirm, unalterably, the ascendancy of its rivals. Hence, no policy seemed so inconsistent with every sensible aspect of the question as one that might inflict so great a wrong upon those whom we were embracing as friends, at the same time that it must put the unconquerable private aspirations of our incurable President into such imminent and superfluous hazard.

It is, nevertheless, to be apprehended that it is precisely upon this insane career that the President has entered. The letter of our well-informed correspondent intimates clearly that among Mr. MCLANE'S instructions, a demand for territorial concessions is embraced; and from the tardy progress of negotiations, there is really great reason to suspect that the Juarez ministry is endeavoring to extricate itself from the coils of this our fatal and avaricious sympathy. The demand, if really made, is simply a demand upon the Juarez Government to commit political suicide, by sacrificing every interest of party and every instinct of patriotism to the morbid greed of a reckless and domineering foreign Government. And let us add, if really made, it cannot be put forward upon any honest calculation of its feasibility. There must be some ulterior and formidable alternative. And we are very much mistaken if, in the character of these transactions, as well as in the menacing language employed in Mr. MCLANE'S communication to Mr. BONILLA, we are not to read clearly the revelation of war as that alternative. Against the recklessness of a policy which forces its way to so detestable an aim it is superfluous to protest. An impoverished Treasury, the absolute absence of justifiable pretexts, the utter needlessness of further territorial expansion, especially as the fruit of a war of conquest, all these are questions which can find no place in the reckoning of an Administration capable of such conceptions. It is enough that a powerful party behind the Presidential Chair urges the necessity of obtaining some sea-coast on the Pacific for the Slave States, as a set-off to free California, Oregon and Washington, and pledges as the reward of Mr. BUCHANAN'S subserviency to the project a vast mass of otherwise unattainable popularity with the Southern ultraists. The President has doubtless also been told that "war is always popular;" a maxim which his experience in the Polk Cabinet may gild with apparent probability. But action upon such impulses as these would be mere Midsummer madness. Need we say that he who in 1860 obtains the suffrages of the Southern extremists in question, must be content to lose all other available support, or that the still questionable popularity of the war of 1846 affords a very dubious precedent for engaging in any contest at the present moment? In 1846, after long years of world-wide peace, there was much in even so small a contest as ours with Mexico to excite interest, and to kindle in ill-regulated minds something like a blaze of patriotic vanity. Beyond our own borders, even, a certain natural curiosity was felt to know how far the military prowess of the Great Republic had kept pace with our enormous growth in wealth and population, in the silent energy of peace, and the clamorous eloquence of self-admiration. We had been "bragging" in such a stentorian style for twenty-five years, that it was quite worth while for the observant nations to take the trouble of watching our first attempt at practical war in the shape of invasion and conquest. But now the case is altogether changed. The eyes of mankind are fastened now upon a war already of gigantic proportions, and which threatens to swell into Titanic grandeur; shaking down thrones and empires, hurling myriads upon myriads, convulsing the politics and remodeling the history of a Continent. In the presence of such a conflict as is now raging upon the plains of Italy, a war of the United States with Mexico would hardly excite much more attention even at home than we bestow upon our chronic squabbles with the Indians. The spectacle afforded to the rest of mankind by such a war would be almost equally ridiculous and odious; ridiculous, in virtue of its insignificant scale; odious, in virtue of the light into which it would put the American President and the American Government. The scoffers at Democracy might point with unanswerable scorn to the contrast between an Emperor marching his legions to the liberation of a weak and oppressed nationality in the Old World, and a President drumming up his unwilling militia to a foray upon the independence and the liberties of a distracted Republic, which had implored his assistance in the re-establishment of domestic order and external peace. With his usual felicitous infelicity Mr. BUCHANAN appears to be dritting once more into the worst possible attitude at the worst possible time. Should he succeed in engineering us into a declaration of war against Mexico, for the express purpose of stealing few more miles of her sandbanks and her river courses, at the exact moment when the Third NAPOLEON shall begin to withdraw his victorious armies from the soil of delivered Italy, leaving her to be the free arbiter of her own destinies, he will have reached at last the climax of his curious and instructive career.

Quarantine Movements.

The "Floating Hospital" has been anchored within the legally designated "Lower Anchorage," but there is much reason to hope that her services and capabilities as a yellow-fever hospital will not be put to the test this season. So far as yet reported very little yellow-fever exists in the West Indies, and none at all has appeared in our home-ports. The season has so far advanced without any signs of it among the arriving fleet, and the weather is so unseasonably cool and wholesome, that we have every reason to trust that we may get through the Summer without the fever itself, or its almost equally fatal satellite the panic. Meanwhile we are informed that the Commissioners of Emigration have refused to accept the *Falcon* as a hospital. But this refusal is, after all, not a very fearful thing, as it only leaves the control of the whole matter to the Commissioners for Removal, who have still a large unexpended balance of their appropriation at command, and who, unlike the Commissioners of Emigration, have every inducement for carrying the experiment onward to the most favorable possible issue.

It is understood that the Commission, upon whose hands the hulk has been thus unexpectedly thrown, have made arrangements to secure the services as physician to the Floating Hospital of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, formerly Marine Physician. This choice, if necessary, might be indorsed by the whole profession of New-York. But neither Dr. HARRIS, nor any other intelligent medical man, would risk his reputation on board such an establishment as the *Falcon* now is, if yellow fever patients enough were really on board to occupy the wards prepared for them. There are on the upper deck two model wards—to wit: the two open rooms designed as saloons for convalescents. The miserable holes originally constructed for wards remain still what they were when we first described them, sealed as tight as glass and putty can make them against a breath of air, and utterly incapable of ventilation. If Dr. HARRIS should be sent down to superintend her management, we presume his first step would be to have the partitions of these wards torn down, and the windows, which are now immovable, set upon pivots. He will doubtless discover at once, also, the absolute necessity of having a small steam engine to work the pumps, by which the hold can be deluged with fresh water and re-emptied every day, any accidental fire readily extinguished, and a supply of fresh air forced by means of a fan-blower into every corner and cranny of the ship. These improvements made, there is no reason why the *Falcon* should not furnish every facility for solving the problem whether any vessel at all can be safely used in an open and exposed anchorage as a hospital. We do not believe, from what we have seen of Quarantine Commissioners, that they will unnecessarily delay these changes, or deem it safe to await the arrival of the dreaded disease before preparing fully to meet it. Hitherto, supposing they were preparing a structure of which the Commissioners of Emigration would have the sole care, they have been guided more or less by the advice of the officers connected with that Board. Now, however, they may consult their own employes; must assume the whole responsibility of the work; and should see that it is properly, promptly, and thoroughly done.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Attributing the crowded house at Niblo's on the evening of the Fourth to a patriotic desire on the part of the good public to be amused on that glorious anniversary, Mr. BURTON'S return to the stage, after a brief absence, may be said to have been signalized last evening. The Theatre was fuller than anybody would expect to find it in the Summer season, and Mr. BURTON was greeted on his appearance with a hearty welcome, which was re-echoed at intervals throughout the performance. Mr. B. is evidently still a favorite with the theatrical world, and not without reason. That his acting is marked by genius, may literally be said to appear on the very face of it. It may truthfully be asserted that he is an actor; it cannot be denied that he is a *grimacier*; how much the one quality may affect the other is a question which seems to have been settled by the audience. He pleases (even to extacy sometimes) a certain class of judges. And this we say not invidiously. It is a matter of simple taste, not of critical judgment—some men of education and some not of education, the thoughtful and the heedless—are found among the long list of his admirers. And the key to the enigma, if there be any enigma about the matter, is that Mr. BURTON makes people laugh who love to laugh—and we confess that we are of the number. He can look a joke, and squint a jocose idea. He walks the stage with an unction which is not given to other men. His composition is made up of a little of LISTON, a little of BUCKSTONE, and great deal of JACK REEVE, of glorious memory; and the combination has produced a Burton, something like and yet something unlike them all. Mr. BURTON appeared last evening in two characters, which certainly are not his best. He played firstly in the "Breach of Promise," and secondly in "The Mummy." The latter is broad farce, and Mr. BURTON does not improve it by making it in some points a little broader than there is much necessity for. To-night Mr. BURTON will appear in two of his best characters—*Aminadab Sleek* in the "Serious Family," and the funny party in "That Blessed Baby."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The merits of "Massaniello" at this Theatre begin at length to be appreciated in spite of the demerits of that extravaganza. The scissors, liberally employed, might make the piece a good one, and then its success could possibly be secured by transferring the part of the hero to an actor familiar with burlesque. Miss J. GOUGENHEIM has talent which would show to better advantage in some part more worthy the genius of an actress, while the *rôle* of "Massaniello" would be more effective in the hands of some one better able by vehemence of voice and action to make its extravagance sufficiently extravagant. Mdlle. CHRISTINE, who does the principal dancing at this establishment, promises to be a bright star of the New-York ballet. There has been some curiosity to learn where this clever dancer has been so long hidden. We understand that the young lady has been an unappreciated caterer to the uncultivated tastes of audiences in Philadelphia or some other out-of-town place. She has now entered on a new sphere and a right one, and we venture to predict that she will, ere long, make her mark on the list of metropolitan *danseuses*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS AT HAND

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 5—8:30 P. M.

European news for the Associated Press is now being received at Sackville, from Newfoundland. It is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was appointed to sail from Galway on the 25th ult. for St. Johns, Newfoundland. The direct line *via* St. John, New Brunswick, and Boston, being interrupted, we shall try to transmit the news by way of St. John, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Montreal to New-York.

[On the reception of the foregoing the Montreal and Quebec line was ordered open, but from an unexplained cause some office on the route neglected to comply with the request, and we are consequently without the news. REPORTER.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Plunder of the Treasury through Utah Contracts—American Volunteers for Mexico—Dispatches from Minister McLane, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Extraordinary developments are leaking out with regard to how the Treasury is plundered through the Utah Army contracts. A short time since the mercantile firm of GILBERT, GERRISH & MARTIN, of Salt Lake, offered to furnish the Government with flour for the year, delivered in Utah, at ten dollars per hundred. This offer was rejected, and now it is said that a contract was made directly afterwards with HOLLIDAY at *twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents*. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars are put into the pockets of speculators, the friends of the War Department. It is known that the Mormons have an immense supply of grain, and the firm spoken of could have obtained a large supply in Utah.

It is possible that the Mexican Government may secure the aid of volunteer forces from the United States to settle the difficulties in that country. The matter is under consideration. It is not considered that there would be any violation of law should JUAREZ decide to accept the forces—Mexico not being at war with any foreign country.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. MCLANE. The Treaty under negotiation had not been finally determined upon. Great indignation is expressed at the conduct of ROBLES in stopping the *conducta* of specie.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

There is such information in Washington as warrants the belief that the recent change of the British Ministry will not affect the present positions of Her Majesty's representatives abroad, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord COWLEY.

According to advices from Vera Cruz it was believed in official circles there that the five million *conducta*, detained by ROBLES for the purpose of extorting an additional tax, would soon reach that city.

One of the Conventions concluded by Minister MCLANE with the Juarez Government has been forwarded hither by him, and the others are in a fair way of consummation, there being no difficulties about the preliminaries.

While the import and export duties at Vera Cruz have considerably diminished in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the interior, the receipts at the other ports on the Mexican Coast have largely increased.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn* will leave Vera Cruz for Pensacola on the 20th inst.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, July 2.

The *Times* publishes a communication from the gold region dated June 17, which is considerably later than previous advices; also a letter from HORACE GREELEY, who says there is no mistake about the existence of gold in paying quantities. The last three days' working of DEPERES, BARNES and SHOTWELL'S claim produced $1,700, estimating the gold at $18 per ounce. One hundred dollars a day to the sluice is considered a fair average of the operations of other parties. It is calculated that 500 sluices will be in operation by the 1st of August. New and rich discoveries were being made every day. Large prospecting parties were also being organized for a thorough examination of the mountain district, as far as Medicine Bow on the north, and the Great Basin on the west.

Considerable activity in business prevailed at Denver City. The effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared, and further discoveries of rich solid gold bearing quartz were being made. The express which left here to-day was crowded with passengers.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 4.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates of the 22d ult. There had been a large conflagration on the pineries on the divide between Gregory's and Jackson's Diggings, and it was reported that twenty lives were lost. Five of the bodies had been recovered, but their names were not ascertained.

Considerable gold dust was waiting for shipment from Denver City, and specie was in great demand to make purchases.

From Salt Lake.

St. Louis, Monday, July 4.

Later advices from St. Lake state that Judge CRADLEBAUGH, who had just returned from his Circuit, had issued during his tour nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre and various other murders. The Judge says that for eighty miles along his route before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping ground, many of whom were probably murdered last Winter by the Indians. He also says that eighty white men were concerned in the massacre of Mountain Meadow. He saw no Church officials along the route.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 30th ult., has arrived here with $296,000 in specie. The news is unimportant.

Ovation to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, July 3.

The ovation to the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS yesterday was a great affair. Mr. STEPHENS made a speech of two hours' length. He regarded the long agitation of the Slavery question as having resulted beneficially to the rights of the South; he favored the annexation of Cuba, the repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws, and the increase of the number of slaves, but repudiated the idea of more Slave States, unless accompanied with a great increase of the number of slaves.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 5.

Superintendent CAMPBELL, of the Michigan Southern Road, makes the following statement: "The number of dead, to date, is exactly forty. Constant search has been made since the accident, and it is believed that all the dead have been found, and that all or most of the wounded will recovery" Mr. CAMPBELL denies having telegraphed, as published in the Albany *Statesman*, on the 26th ult., that the number of dead to that date was seventy-two.

News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 4.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 10th ult., arrived last night.

The Republicans had nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor; E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. H. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress.

Business was inactive at San Francisco.

Capt. SIMPSON'S Expedition had reached Walker's River; the routes traversed by it, shortens the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa 300 miles.

The *Arizonian* of the 16th ult. says that Capt STONE and party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Gov. PESQUEIRA; STONE proceeds to Washington. The revolt of the Opata and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation in Sonora; the Indians had defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Guaymas, where the foreign residents were taking refuge on board of vessels in the harbor.

SYLVESTER MOWRY had arrived at La Mesilla.

Disasters and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 4.

The bark *Sunshine* capsized on Saturday afternoon, off Fairport, and the Captain, first mate, four seamen and three children were lost. The Captain's wife, second mate and six seamen were picked up yesterday morning.

The bark *B. A. Stanard*, from Buffalo, bound to Chicago, was also capsized on Saturday, on the north shore. The two mates were drowned.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MRS. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Mrs. EVERETT, wife of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, died on Saturday night, after a long illness.

DEATH OF THOMAS G. CARY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

THOS. G. CARY, Treasurer of Appleton and Hamilton Companies, and formerly engaged in mercantile business in New-York and Boston, died yesterday at his Summer residence at Nahant.

Congressional Nomination in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

A Convention was held at Lanesville, Arizona, June 19, at which SYLVESTER MOWRY was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Dr. HENRY NORTHALL, acting British Vice-Consul at Gloucester, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging.

Wise, the Æronaut.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Penn., July 5.

WISE, the æronaut, returned here last evening.

The Brig Melvin.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The brig *Melvin* from New-York for Boston, was in collision on Sunday night in the bay, with an outward bound vessel. She (the *Melvin*) put into Plymouth badly damaged, and will be towed to Boston.

United States Steamer Lancaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 5.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* still remains in Hampton Roads.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 4.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 22d ultimo, arrived at this port on Sunday evening. News anticipated by the *Vanderbilt* at New York.

HAVANA.

One Day Later by the Quaker City—The Markets—Health of the City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

The departure of the *Cahawba* yesterday leaves but one day's business to advise of, without any social incidents of importance having occurred.

The Sugar market, under the influence of the latest intelligence brought by the *Quaker City* from New-York, has had but one day for effect upon our market, and the consequence has been an advance upon the quotations last advised—Nos. 11 and 12 stand 7¾ @8 rials ♆ arrobe, or $3 62½@$4 ♆ 100 lbs.; 7¾ rials has been offered during the day for strong qualities of No. 12 but declined. Whites, $5 50@$6 75. Yellows $4 25@$5 37½. Cucuruches, $3 12½@$3 50. Stock of Sugars in Havana, 340,000 boxes, against 220,000 boxes in 1858.

EXCHANGE—London, 16@16½ premium; New York, 3@5 premium; New Orleans, 5½ premium; United States Gold, 5 premium; Mexican Dollars, 11 premium.

The health of Havana is good.

The steamer *Commerce* is to leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. INDEX.

Board of Supervisors.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon on Monday, in compliance with the law, which requires it to convene on the first Monday in July annually, to receive the assessment rolls. All the members were present except Supervisors WARD and CONNER. Before President PURDY called the Board to order, the Tax Commissioners, Messrs. Williamson, Allen and Brown, entered the hall, accompanied by their deputies, carrying the assessment rolls. The documents were very voluminous, and were contained in twenty-six large tomes, each sealed.

After the reading of the minutes had been dispensed with,

The President submitted a communication from the Tax Commissioners, transmitting the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, of which the following is a summary:

Relative value of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York as assessed in 1858 and 1859

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	$37,926,968	$37,102,262	—	$824,706
II	24,734,709	24,016,709	—	718,000
III	25,729,956	26,590,256	$860,300	—
IV	9,906,970	9,885,670	—	21,300
V	15,224,600	16,024,700	798,700	—
VI	10,914,150	11,806,750	884,600	—
VII	12,864,474	13,068,087	152,593	—
VIII	16,673,872	17,052,872	479,000	—
IX	14,880,900	14,982,200	102,150	—
X	8,447,700	8,547,500	100,800	—
XI	8,429,800	8,775,700	345,900	—
XII	8,476,790	10,008,725	1,568,935	—
XIII	5,339,866	5,397,040	57,174	—
XIV	11,069,550	11,585,500	465,950	—
XV	29,298,600	26,449,100	149,500	—
XVI	16,391,600	17,553,900	1,162,300	—
XVII	16,671,300	17,098,000	506,900	—
XVIII	35,948,110	35,614,400	—	379,710
XIX	10,971,755	12,621,894	1,650,149	—
XX	15,740,050	16,143,350	412,300	—
XXI	26,780,400	27,576,550	1,066,700	—
XXII	11,553,606	13,291,025	1,717,519	—
Total	$368,383,946	$378,954,930	$12,512,700	$1,931,716

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident	$150,813,462	$158,336,730	$7,523,268	—
Not resident	12,434,482	14,631,462	2,596,930	—
Total	$ 62,847,954	$172,968,192	—	—
Real and per	531,231,140	551,923,122	22,631,698	1,931,716
Less decrease			$1,930,716	
Net increase			20,701,182	

RECAPITULATION.

Total valuation of 1859	$551,923,122
Total valuation of 1858	531,221,940
Increase over 1858	$20,701,182

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that the rolls be received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that they be received and laid on the table.

The amendment was lost—ayes, 5; nays, 4.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that the rolls presented by Messrs. Allen, Williamson and Brown, claiming to be Tax Commissioners, be laid on the table until the Committee should report with regard to the legality of their appointment.

Supervisor BELL opposed this. He was not in favor of asking any vote that would recognize these persons as Tax Commissioners until Mr. BRADY had furnished a legal opinion on the subject.

Supervisor KENNEDY said there was no objection to receiving the rolls and deciding the mooted question afterwards.

Supervisor BLUNT said the law compelled them to meet on this particular day to perform the especial duty of receiving the rolls, and urged the propriety of receiving them immediately. Moreover, unless some action was taken with regard to these assessment rolls, the members of the Police Department and others could not be paid when the next pay-day came.

President PURDY replied, styling the action of the Republican members of the Board in this matter "a crusade."

Supervisor KENNEDY retorted that it was the Democrats that were engaged in a crusade, and that they were led on by Peter, the Hermit—alluding to the President.

The question on the second amendment of Supervisor ROCHE was then taken, and it was lost, (yeas 5, nays 5.) Messrs. BELL, Briggs, PURDY, ROCHE and VOORHEES voting in the affirmative and Messrs. BLUNT, KENNEDY, LITTLE, STEWART and WEISMAN in the negative.

Supervisor KENNEDY'S original motion was lost by a similar vote, and the Board immediately adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th inst. at 3 P. M.

The assessment rolls were left in charge of Mr. YOUNG, the Clerk of the Board.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Governors were to meet at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, yesterday, but no quorum was present, and nothing was done beyond reading the requisitions, which furnished the theme for numerous protracted discussions. The weekly statement gives the present number of inmates in the institutions as 7,620, being a decrease since the last report of 74. During the week ending the 2d inst. 23 died, 1,060 were discharged, 111 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 9 to State Prison.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED SLAVERS.—The cargo of the bark *Orion* was, yesterday, entirely discharged, under the direction of the Government, the object being to discover, if possible, some proof that she was intended for the slave trade. Everything, however, came out according to the manifest and invoices. The "irons," which were carefully searched for, could not be found. The Commandant of the Yard sent notice to the Marshal that he had discharged his part of the duty, and requested him to replace the cargo. The owners of the cargo requested that it might remain in the Naval Storehouse until it should be appraised. A portion of the cargo was considerably damaged. The bark *Ardennes* remains still at anchor. She has a cargo valued at $25,000. A libel was filed yesterday against her. She was cleared for the Canary Islands, latitude 30° N., and was found at the mouth of the Congo river, latitude 6° S. She is in pretty bad order.

MISSING.—JULIA, aged fourteen years, the daughter of Dr. SCHAFFER, of the Twelfth Ward, left her home on Sunday about 2 o'clock P. M., to visit a school-mate, whose name and residence were not known by JULIA'S parents, but who formerly lived in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and whose father is a butcher. The missing girl promised to be back at tea time, and as her word was always to be relied upon, apprehensions are entertained that the rowdies who frequent that rather lonesome part of the City may have way-laid and ill treated her. She had light hair and brown eyes, and wore a pink double skirt, trimmed with velvet, drab raglan, and white hat. Information respecting her left at the Twelfth Ward Station house will be gladly received.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN Commander, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and about five hundred passengers. Among the latter were Bishop OSMON C. BAKER, of the M. E. Church, destined for Oregon, and the Rev. Dr. BOROWS. The steamer *Northern Light*, of the Opposition line, also left for the same destination with some two hundred and fifty passengers.

A RESCUE.—During a sudden squall on Sunday afternoon, a schooner laden with sand and belonging to Jersey City, was capsized off Coney Island. The crew, consisting of three men, clung to the bottom of their wrecked craft, and were finally rescued in a small boat by Officer FOLWELL, of the Third (New-York) Precinct, and two other citizens, who happened to be within sight of the disaster.

NO MEETING.—The Councilmen, at their last meeting, adjourned until the regular hour last evening, but were patriotic enough to have no session. Not a solitary member answered to his name at the calling of the roll, and the clerk declared the Board adjourned.

FRIGATE SAVANNAH.—This frigate has arrived at the Charlestown Navy-yard from Pensacola. She comes home to recruit her crew. Several cases of yellow fever were reported to be on board when she sailed, and she is accordingly detained at Quarantine.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—An inter

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Warrants see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 5.

$12 000 Tenn. 6s '90...83 89⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s.....sc0 92⅜
2,000 do.....s 93⅞
500 do.....c 93¾
8,000 Missouri 6s.....82⅞
4 000 do.....c 93¾
6,165 Ohio 5s. 60.....99
2,000 Ohio 6s. 63..99½
5 000 City 6s '67.....101⅜
4,000 N Y C 6s.....b3 89
1 000 N. Y Cent R 7s.100
1,000 Erie R 1st M. 86
3,000 Hud. R R 1st M. 104⅜
1,000 Hud. R R 2d M. 76
2,000 M & S Fd Bds. 6
1,000 Gal & C 1st m. 91
5 000 L C. & M L 6s. 85⅞
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.113
45 L. C. & Mill S.....⅞
100 Illinois Central R.....87
50 Pac. Mail S.....s60 68⅜
50 do.....s3 69
310 N. Y. Cent. R.....72⅝
100 do.....c 72⅜
200 do.....b60 72⅝
500 do.....s30 72⅝
50 do.....b7 72⅝
100 do.....c 72⅝
100 do.....s15 72⅜
300 do.....c 72⅝
350 do.....b30 72⅝
100 do.....nw 72⅜
22 Erie Railroad.....67½
50 do.....67¾
100 Hud Riv. R.....s30 33⅜
500 do.....s3 33⅜
100 do.....b30 33⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U S 6s, '67.....103
$5,000 Virginia 6s.....93⅞
1 000 do.....91
2,000 Missouri 6s.....83⅜
5 000 E. R. 1st M Bds 86
14 000 Ill. Cent R. B.....83⅛
600 do.....s3 83⅜
100 N.Y. Central R.....s10 73⅜
100 do.....72⅝

100 Illinois Central R.. 64
200 Cleve & Tol R.....24⅜
200 M S & N Ia G S..s30 25
30 do.....25¼
250 Gal. & C. R.....s60 64
50 do.....s30 63⅜
100 Chi. & R. I. R.....59½
100 do.....b60 59⅜
50 do.....s60 59

ADJOURNED SALES AT AUCTION.

5 Mer. Mutual In. Co. 108
5 Home Fire Ins. Co. 177
20 Homestead Ins. Co. 75
10 Western (Wass.) Ins 100
10 Columbian M. in. Co 107
10 Security F. in Co. 120
10 Amer. Express Co.. 76
2500 Gardner G. M. Co. 10

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

Business was not very actively resumed this morning after the holiday season, though in Stock and Money affairs the feeling, if anything, is more cheerful than last week. There is a demand for prime lists of mercantile paper at 6@7 months, as in date, 30 days to 6 months; and loans on demand are made at 6 ₩ cent. to the established Stock and Domestic Exchange firms. There is also a demand for Treasury Bills at par for the 5½ ₩ cents., of which the Sub-Treasurer sold $350,000. The Brokers are retailing the 6 ₩ cents. at ¼ ₩ cent. premium. The export engagements of Specie—of which $200,000 in Gold and Silver came in to-day from New Orleans and Panama—are less than anticipated for the *Persia* to-morrow. The The amount entered at the ship's office this afternoon is $744,000. The remittances on account of the July Dividends appear to have been mainly dispatched by the two steamers on Saturday last. The *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, if not the *Ocean Queen*, for Havre and Southampton, accepted a smaller freight charge than is usually paid to the Cunarders. The terms for Exchange for the present steamer are held firm and at the full Specie standard, 110½@110¾ on London and 60 days' sight, and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight. French Exchange, at sight, is rather easier, f.5.10@f.5.08¾. The business has been a fair one. The mails by the *Persia* will, we understand, be assorted on board by an extraordinary agent of the British Post-office Department, to be ready for delivery immediately on the arrival of the ship at Liverpool. The distribution for each consideraole city in the United Kingdom, and for all the prominent points on the Continent, will also be arranged by the same agent, to insure the least possible delay on the other side Mr. CUNARD has caused a separate apartment to be fitted up in his ships to facilitate this new and convenient order from the British Post-office.

On the Stock Exchange, with one or two exceptions, the market shows a little more strength than before the holiday. The transactions are not beyond the usual Summer average of daily sales, and there is still a marked decrease of active outside speculation. We notice a fair inquiry for State Stocks at full rates, ex dividend and also for New-York and Brooklyn City Securities, for the reinvestment of dividends. Illinois Central Bonds are firm and in demand at 83¼@83¾ per cent. The Company canceled $39,000 in June from their land collections, which altogether amounted to $60,558, and the new sales of land to $27,668. The Shares advanced to 64 per cent. New-York Central Shares steady at 72⅝; Rock Island advanced to 59¾, and Michigan Central to 39⅜. The dreadful accident on the Michigan Southern last week continues to depress the shares of the concern; the Guaranteed sold down to 25 per cent. Reading is a fraction weaker. Harlem, Hudson, Toledo and Galena, steady. The Hudson River traffic for June turns out 20 per cent. better than last season, and the passenger traffic on Saturday and to-day, from the 4th July excursion trains, is unusually heavy. The general market closed steady.

We presented a few days since a general estimate—founded on the Custom-house results at New-York—of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year 1859, just terminated. The conclusion of this estimate was that the Export movement of the year, including the Specie shipments, is fully equal to the Import entries of every description. To-day we have received through the Washington *Constitution*, the official figures for nine months, or *three quarters* of the fiscal year, made up to April 1, showing that the Exports exceed, for this term, the Imports, *by thirteen and a half millions*, as follows:

Produce and other merchandise exported from the United States to Foreign States, July 1, 1858, to April 1 1859	$217 542 919
Specie exported same time	20,137,275
Total nine months	$246,680,194
Imported merchandise	$229 640 416
Imported specie	3 541,862
Total nine months	$233 182,278
Balance in favor of United States	$13,497.916

We find on reference to our own tables for the nine months that of the Import of Foreign Merchandise, New-York received $149,468,000, or about *seventy-five per cent.* of the whole. The Import entries at this port for the fourth quarter, or from April 1 to June 30, were unusually heavy, say $72,497,000, counting June by the informal weekly returns, and if to this we add $32,000 for other ports, we have the following approximate result for the year:

Import of nine months, official	$233,187,000
Import of three months, estimated	105 497.000
Total for year	$338 679 000

Which would be $11,321,000 less than we assumed the other day on our general estimate of the Import of the year. As the Export of Specie for the last quarter from New-York was also unusually heavy, and the Export of Produce from the other ports fully equal to the average of the previous three quarters, we arrive at something like the following result for this side the account:

Exports of nine months, official	$246,680,000
Fourth quarter, Produce, &c	$72,854 000
Specie from New-York	25 274 000
Specie from other ports	6,000,000
Total fourth quarter	$105,786.000
Total for the year	$352,486,000

Which could be fully equal to our general estimate of the Export side, and leave the balance in favor of the United States the same for the year as the official result for the first three quarters

The Hudson River Railroad receipts for June

1859, are	$115,444 23
1858	95,219 28
Increase	$20,224 95

The Illinois Central Railroad receipts for June,

1859	$148,416
1858	154,192
Decrease	$5,776

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Receipts for the month of June, 1859, were:

Passengers	$86 457 86
Freight	13 000 00
Total	$99,457 86
Due other Roads	25 849 68
Total	$73 608 18
For June, 1858	62 396 50
Increase	$11,211 68

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $383,073; paid out, $645,033; balance, this afternoon, $4,036,751.

Annexed is a statement of the expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of trust funds and payments on account of the public debt:

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$23 696,181 67
Interior	4,751 97 269
War	23 343,821 38
Navy	14 713,[illegible]
Total	$66,396,[illegible]

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ½
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1-5
Interior Pennsylvania	½ @ ¾
Interior Maryland	—@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@1
South Carolina and Georgia	½ @ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	½ @ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@3
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼ @1¾
Louisiana	—@1¼
Mobile	—@1¼
Canada	—@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	1 0
80 acre warrants per acre	88	90
120 acre warrants per acre	77	81
160 acre warrants per acre	85	89

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅝ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..1 04@	—	Spanish Qrs each.	21@ —
Spanish Dollars..1 03@	—	Spanish 1 8 & 1-16	
Five franc pieces.	96@ —	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns..1 10@	—	*Gold.*	
German Crowns..1 08@	—	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Prussian Thalers.. 71@	—	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 86@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 88@ —
Specie	1 08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns.	16 10@16 15
Old am. Cpl'r Dols.	1 04¾@—	Patriot Doubl'n	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Gr. Dols.	1 02¾@—	Gold. Am. Old	80. prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 6 per cent registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, July 5.

No public sales to-day.

We report the sale of one lot on the north side of Fifty eighth-street, 96 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $4 000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, corner of Central Park, for $4,200.

Also, one lot on the south side of Fifty fifth street, 121 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $1 350.

The amount of property disposed of at private sale and auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. for the six months ending June 30, 1859, is $4,240.036 30.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,915,700
Loans and Discounts	50 037,000
Specie	5 493 400
Amount due from other Banks	7,283.000
Amount due to other Banks	7 076,000
Deposits	20,017,000
Circulation	6,935,800

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 75 for fair to choice Wisconsin; $6 50@$6 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 00@$7 37½ for double extra. WHEAT—The market opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; sales three boat loads of Red and White Winter at private terms, and 8 000 bushels red Ohio, mostly at $1 35. CORN lower; sales 18.000 bushels Illinois, afloat, at 74c., 5 500 bushels do., at 74½c. Oats steady. BARLEY dull. RYE $1. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—85½c. on Corn, 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14.000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bush.; Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—900 bbls. Flour; 1,600 bush. Wheat; 16,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6@$6 25 from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 30@$6 50, from Red Indiana and Ohio; $7 25, from White do. and Michigan. WHEAT quiet, and demand light. CORN dull, but firm; sales small. FREIGHTS dull, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—850 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Canal Exports* unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 11¼c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days add up 1 600 bales, and the receipts 600 against 2.900 last year. SUGAR buoyant at 6¾c. for fair. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 2s. 8d.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN very quiet; sales limited; prices of FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Sales 10,000 bush. at 83c @83½c. for prime Western. WHISKY firmer; sales 150 bbls. at 26c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

FLOUR declined, 25c.@50c.; choice brands of Ohio are selling at $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull; White, $1 60@$1 75; Red, $1 50. CORN firmer; White 62c. @83c. PROVISIONS dull; Bacon Sides, 9½c.; Pork, $7. WHISKY quiet.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments through out the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices,
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Travelers!!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is the best Hotel in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian dinner for 50 cents.
Coax a dollar for the raw material in market.
The Smithsonian is also conducted on the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $1 a day for what costs $1 50 at other first class hotels.
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House!
If you have heretofore stopped elsewhere, the next time come here.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & GRENANGER,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are for favorites for families.—*New York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturer, J. A. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 369, July 5, 1859.

29, 62, 51, 45, 67, 36, 23, 53, 40, 25, 19, 76, 43.

Class No. 370, July 5, 1859.

3, 63, 60, 61, 26, 20, 71, 28, 51, 18, 44, 14, 11.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 367, July 5, 1859.

57, 19, 74, 61, 62, 71, 47, 64, 31, 60, 29, 49, 66.

Class No. 368, Extra, July 5, 1859.

55, 1, 63, 39, 30, 7, 37, 71, 54, 3, 51, 24, 34.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Leary & Co—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

STUART—BRUSH.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, by the Rev. J. A. Roche, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WILLIAM STUART to Miss LOUISA E. BRUSH, both of this City.

TUSTING—HAUK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at the Church of the Advent, P. E., by the Rev. J. G. Jacocks, Mr. ROBERT TUSTING, of New-York, and Miss LOUISA MARY HAUK, of Walworth, London.

FOWLER—NOYES.—At Woodstock, West Farms, on Thursday June 30, by the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. PERRY FOWLER, of Newtown, L. I., to Miss CAROLINE L., daughter of the late Wm. O Noyes, of this City.

JOHNSON—BURR.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Cuthbert, Mr. E P. JOHNSON to Miss JULIA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of James Burr, Esq.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, at 2 P. M., JAMES KELLOGG, of the firm of Kellogg, Carter & Hawley, aged 59 years, 4 months and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Utica for interment, and his friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 721 West 23d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday) without further notice.

KELLY—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 3½ o'clock, JOHN KELLY, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons in-law, Daniel Gallagher, John G. Donnell, and Michael Leonard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 645 4th-st.

DUBOIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 5, JANE C., wife of James G. Dubois in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, Benjamin M. Clark, No. 186 10th-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

MABBATT—In this City, on Monday, July 4, JULIA D., youngest daughter of Samuel R and Caroline S. Mabbatt, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 183 East 19th st. The remains will be taken to Flatlands, L. I., for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, MARY, wife of Jesse A. Marshall.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 79 West 22d-st., whence the remains will be taken to Tarrytown (on Thursday, in the ¾ o'clock A. M. train) for interment in the family grounds.

HEARNE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at his residence, No. 6 Clinton-place, PATRICK L. HEARNE, aged 49 years.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 4, LUCIE W., infant daughter of Henry and Lucie W. Thomas, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 9 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

DOMINICK.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Monday, July 4, LEANORA F., daughter of Edward H and Elizabeth A. Dominick, aged 11 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Rivington-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

MILLIKEN.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 5, BARKLEY, son of W. T. B. and Sarah C. Milliken, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Morrisania, this day, (Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

BAYLES.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 4, MARTHA, wife of Nathaniel Bayles, aged 62 years.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS

A NEW MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY,

Showing

ALL THE BATTLE-FIELDS,
RAILROADS,
HIGH-ROADS,
RIVERS,
CITIES,
VILLAGES,
&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A striking picture of the ZOUAVE CHARGE AT PALESTRO,

GINOUX'S NIAGARA,

An illustration of the FEARFUL PREDICAMENT OF OUR LATE CHARGE TO THE HAGUE,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Besides,

NEW PARTS OF DICKENS' and CURTIS' NEW STORIES the LOUNGER, a charming story, a striking paper on UNFULFILLED PROPHECY, by Dr. MARTIN PAINE, WEEKLY FARMER, Poetry, Editorials, all the News of the Week.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.

OUT THIS MORNING:
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES DICKENS
NO. 10 WEEKLY PART,
Price 5 cents
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, New York July 5, 1859—The obstruction caused by the washing away of a culvert on the Michigan Southern Railroad has been removed, and trains are now making regular connections as usual.

SHIRTS—30 DOZEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHIRTS assorted. Children's shirts from 25c to 75c each, and ladies from 63c to $3 50 each, at Mrs FOSTER'S Broadway Outfit Depot, No. 429 Broadway. All sizes and kinds of skirts made to order.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at great economy, country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
SEVENTY-EIGHT NEW COUNTERFEITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE!
ACCORDING TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.

On the four hundred and thirty two fac similes of genuine notes in the first three numbers of this
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
There are
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX SPURIOUS,
RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES
now in circulation—altered in the name and location of the bank—
ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks and entirely unlike the genuine!
If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the
FAC-SIMILE
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY,
YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC SIMILES TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.

Why will you depend upon a
PRINTED DESCRIPTION—FULL OF ERRORS—
and printed in the smallest type, when you can save all the time thus consumed by reference to a fac-simile of the genuine note itself which requires but a glance of the eye to insure you against any loss?

YOU ARE LIABLE AT ANY MOMENT TO RECEIVE A SPURIOUS NOTE, RAISED FROM ONE DOLLAR TO FIFTY.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA IS ISSUED IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, EACH CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR FAC-SIMILES. The whole work to be completed in a year.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
WM. COUBLAND & CO., Publishers.
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fail."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $3 upward
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CITY MILK MURDERS!
BABIES DIE BY THOUSANDS
of the
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Produced by
ADULTERATED MILK.
Be advised by the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
And use only the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Which is the pure product of
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRIES,
Concentrated and granulated.
Depôt
No. 73 Liberty st.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

2 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$5 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., N. Y.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, N.Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles, 4s. to 8s per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PASTRY PLAYED OUT!
Pastry is now about "played out,"
Since FOUR MINUTE FREEZERS are about:
TORREY has hit the very thing
That bloom, and youth, and health doth bring;
ICE CREAM can now be had so good,
By means so simple as a food,
And at less cost than pastry, too,
That all must keep the Cream in view.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt No. 3 2 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $55, $60, $65,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

ROACHES ON THE WALL LOOK BADLY
So do herds of ants;
What so sickening as a bed-bug,
Crawling up your pants?
How a flea will make one crazy,
Hopping o'er your person;
How rats and mice, behind the wainscot,
Will set a salat to carsing.
How much better to avoid such irritating, maddening ills, which you can do, if you'll try LYON'S Powder and his Pills!
LYON'S Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of Imitators and Impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable, contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. S Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J & J Coddington, No. 713 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No 627 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New York; Mrs Hayes; G P Wilds and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Seller, Jersey City; T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

From Horace Greeley's Paper—[Adv.]

The GRAFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from the same. Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.

☞ CAUTION ☜

AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, NO. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. BRIDGE concerning their health with perfect confidence.

If medicines are not ordered and an extended opinion is required—the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.

PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS *may be had with Dr. Bridge at the consulting rooms of the Institution, No. 32* PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4.

From the New-York Daily Times—[Adv.]

The GRAEFENBERG COMPANY have refitted their rooms so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids and strangers visiting the City, who require professional advice had better call upon him. Dr. BRIDGE is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of diseases.

☞ *Office and salesrooms No. 32 Park row, New-York.*

☞ All the chronic, long standing and malignant diseases, as well as those caused by previous improper management are successfully treated at the consulting rooms of the Graefenberg Company, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all the bowel complaints yield immediately to the GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

"ITALY SHALL BE FREE!"
THE
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
FOR JULY 23, TO BE ISSUED ON JULY 11,
Will contain the first portion of an intensely thrilling story from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, entitled
GARIBALDI,
THE HERO OF ITALY,
The leading character in which will be no less a personage than the renowned
JOSEP

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; wages not so much an object as a home; best of references; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 90 west 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; or would assist in the care of children; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in Newport, or would travel with a lady; has good references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 18 East 20th-st., near Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent Protestant young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker. Also by a very efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They have lived with good families both in City and country. Will go separate. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW A SITUation as infant's nurse; no objection to do sewing or light chamber work; no objection to travel, or to City or country. None need apply who do not belong to some Evangelical church. Satisfactory reference given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 63 Fulton-street, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamber work and plain sewing, or to see to children. They can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 240 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and plain sewing, or would go alone, or assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; the best of City or country reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all branches; thoroughly understands her business, assists with the washing and ironing; wages $9. Also, a regular chamber maid and waitress; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 181 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all the family sewing. Can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., brown stone house. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly; can cook all kinds of meats, pastries, pies, puddings and desserts, soups, jellies and blanc manges; has no objection to a hotel or boarding house. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable woman, who has been accustomed to the care of children for sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking to suit a public or private table, together with creams and preserves in every variety. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 407 Broadway up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable and well-recommended German woman to go a short distance in the country to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and very willing. Call at No 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, EXPErienced woman, as good cook and baker is also a first-rate laundress; knows her business thoroughly. Has first class recommendations. Call at No. 332 8th av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen to-day (Wednesday) at No. 324 4th av., (the residence of her present employer, who is going to the country.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 139 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 27th-st., in the basement

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman, a situation to go with a private family to Newport as laundress; has no objection to take care of children over one year old. Apply for two days at No. 13 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class laundress; as cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing if required; can give the very highest City reference. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as wet nurse, who has a full breast of milk; child only 6 weeks old. Can be seen for two days, at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all this week at No 86 5th av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first class waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., West of 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waiter; can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 311 Hicks-st., top floor, Brooklyn,

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; can cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 611 Hudson-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has City reference. Apply at No. 111 Elizabeth-st., near Spring, 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF English, Welsh, Scotch, colored, Protestants and others, with the best of references, for first-class families in City and country. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d st. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately for first-class City and country situations at highest wages.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the worst extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. H., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any person desirous of such a man can address O. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of a lawyer's office; has had some years' experience in the profession and understands the practice perfectly. Any communication, stating where an interview can be had, addressed to LAWYER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND intelligent young man, a Protestant, aged 21, in city or country, as coachman and gardener; has lived several years in the above capacity in good families, from whom he is well recommended, and knows his business. May be seen for two days at the Bible House, 1st Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands the care treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and a good driver; can keep his horse and harness in first-class condition; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give excellent reference as to character and capacity; no gentleman need call or apply unless those who are in want of a regular groom and coachman. He can be seen at his employer's stable at No 195 East 12th-st., or address a note to COACHMAN, and it will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of steady habits and long experience in his business, in some private family, where a trustworthy man is required. The advertiser has three years' reference from the most respectable families in this City; has lived in the most respectable families in London for several years. Can be seen for three days at Mr. CORWIN'S store No 813 Broadway, or address I. D., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses, milk cows, and farming generally; wages moderate; both have good references. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, BY A gardener of 15 years' experience in this vicinity, and well posted up in all branches of gardening; the care of green house plants, grapes, vegetables, &c; the laying of new grounds; is strictly sober; first class City references. Address a note to HORTICULTURIST, care of Thorburn & Co, No 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation in City or country; understands the care of horses perfectly; can do all kinds of farm work in the best manner, and is a good vegetable gardener; has twelve months' reference from his last place; is careful, willing and able to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has had extensive practice in fruits flowers and vegetables, also laying out of grounds; can give the best of references as to character, capability &c. Address J. H., or apply at Smith's seed-store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has had long experience in the old country and this; has high recommendations for industry, sobriety and honesty. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business; is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper culture of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 John-st, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address P. R., No. 871 Broadway, in the front store

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation: he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; is steady and willing to make himself useful; has the very best of reference Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management and care of horses; is a kind, safe driver, and can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 198, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man as butler, or to wait on an invalid gentleman; is a single man; has no objection to town or country. Can produce satisfactory reference as to character from a respectable family, with whom he has lived for the last 18 months. Address R. F., at 740 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German gardener, of eighteen years' experience; is well acquainted with laying out grounds greenhouse, grapery and vegetables; wages secondary consideration. Address C. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, CAPABLE, middle aged man, work on a farm; he is an experienced farm hand, and is seeking a steady situation at moderate wages. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches and also laying out new grounds; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN A SITUAtion as gardener or to take care of horses: understands his business well and has good references. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No 64 White-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID TO go a short distance in the country; she must be neat and tidy, and able to do the fine part of the washing and ironing, and wait on the table. Three in family. Wages liberal, if a person suits. References required. None need apply who does not answer the above description. Note left to the address of J. O., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A FARMER, WELSH OR SCOTCH preferred, with or without family, capable of going through general work on a place. Address FARMER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating particulars as to capacity and where to be seen, (down-town preferred,) between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD FARMERS, TO GO A short distance from the City; must thoroughly understand their business, and be well recommended in all particulars; wages $16 Also, a man wanted to take care of horses and to make himself generally useful. Apply this day, at No. 149 Grand st.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages given, and a pleasant home. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, Clinton av., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER clerk; one that understands his business, and can give the very best references as to character and capacity. Inquire of S. B. VAN DUZER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 198 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—FARMING HANDS, ALSO WAITER, a stout men used to farm work and who can mow. Apply, with recommendations, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 42 Pine-st, near William-st., Room No. 8. Also, waiter wanted.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.—THREE COMPEtent and experienced men wanted to canvass in this City for advertisements. Apply during this week, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., to MARTIN MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT subscriptions and advertisements for Ladies' Monthly Magazine. Apply during this week, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., on MARTIN MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER WHO has had experience in entering goods; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A SMART, CLEAN GIRL, TO DO general housework for a small family; must be a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. None other need apply. Call for 2 days at No. 197 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN WHO understand the business of farming thoroughly. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st, for three days.

A COOK WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER—A Protestant woman as cook, either white or colored, to go 10 miles in the country; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 31 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED.—GIRLS WANTING EMPLOYMENT call at No. 207 Hudson-st, near Canal from 8 in the morning till 5 in the evening: free; employers numerous offering $6, $8, and $10 a month; City and country commission agency; business solicited; reference given and required; value received or money returned.
C. WATSON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 feet in depth, with a substantial brick building 60x100 feet, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling-house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERRY, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, TROOP and Yates avs.; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $100, terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity to builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. A productive property, leased at a rent of $3 000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy, or part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., of E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 34 West 48th-st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOEDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, ys. is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*. The house, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Railway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnaded front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c; large shade and a variety of fruit trees, is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide 4 to fine building sites; for sale on easy terms by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x31, carriage house, barn &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, a d boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4 000 Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO. or TH. DEDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York. or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, gravelled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds five acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT High Bridge, consisting of about 10 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the river, and overlooking the City of New-York. It will be sold at a great bargain. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st. Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country-house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars, apply at No. 88 William-st. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Building, corner of Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 200 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & CO. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATORY FOR COAL, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS, DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every floor, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE FIRTA House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. H. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BUILDING to lease, whole or in part, No. 100 Broadway; magnificent show window, with marble floors all complete. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. H. BLISS, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE COMMODIous house No. 50 Pike-st, supplied with range, hot and cold water baths, &c. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M to 4 P. M.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at No. 145 Fulton-st. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st, best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SERLYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION Cushioned Tables are for sale only at his factory. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Wanted, twelve good billiard-table makers. W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ONE BUNCH OF KEYS in black leather bag. The above reward will be paid for their return to No. 109 Sussex-st., Jersey City

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

I GAIL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No 30 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GAIL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses rest in other frames at short notice.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No. 29 William st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY, LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK, JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY, A. MANN, Jr.,
CHARLES CONGDON.

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 11th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, June 27th, 1859—NOTICE The holders of certificates of the Capital Stock in this Company will confer a favor on the undersigned, and subserve their own interests, by transmitting, with as little delay as possible, to S. R. Kane, Secretary of the Company, at Milwaukee, Wis, a copy of such certificate, which shall embrace the date, number, names of the President and Secretary, whose signature are attached, to whom issued, the number of shares it represents, if assigned, the date of transfer, and as far as possible, the name of its present owner.
By order of the Board,
NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared their usual Semi annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $1,000, payable on and after the 5th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
S. R. GRUN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co. now called the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Co, are respectfully notified that a meeting will be held at the office of William Hodge & Co., No. 50 Wall st., on the 6th proximo, to receive Report of the Committee of Nine.

All parties interested in the Bonds will please attend, as matters of importance will be recommended.
WILLIAM HODGE, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENR

AUCTION SALES.

E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A MILLANDON, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 8 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

2 $1,000 bonds Cleveland and Toledo Income..... 1864 $3,000
100 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each... 1860 42,000
Ohio Six per cent stock..... 1870 3 000
Ohio Six per cent stock..... 1860 3,000
New-York City Water stock 5 per cent... 1870 45 000
New-York City Water stock 5 per cent... 1860 2,500
New-York City Water stock 6 per cent... 1857 2,500
New-York City Fire Indemnity 5 per cent 1848 2 000
United States 6 per cent..... 1857 6,260
New-York State 6 per cent..... 1860 6 0
New York State 5 per cent..... 1860 3 500
New-York State 6 per cent (interest half-yearly Schenectady and Troy)..... 1857 10 000
New York Central 6 per cent bonds..... 1883 10 000
Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent (interest payable Aug 1)..... 1881 5,000
Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds..... 1870 12,000
Chemical Bank stock 50 share, $100 each
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent.... 1888 13 000
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent.... 1891 3 000
Brooklyn City Temporary 6 per cent..... 1872 3 000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

J. Q JONES,
A. S. GIFFORD, } &executors.

E C HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Sautilus Hall Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM EMERSON, Referee.

Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike about 1¼ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels according to the map.

Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

Five acres of wood land in southfield

House and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st, in the village of Tompkinsville.

House and lot on the easterly side of same street.

Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY ALL THE CONTENTS of private residence No. 30 7th-st., east of 3d-av., consisting of superior household furniture, looking glasses, paintings, piano forte carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c.; all of the best kind, and in perfect order, having been in use only two months. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely this day.

JNO J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Public auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday.) July 6, at the elegant residence, No. West 26th st., near 6th av. consisting of elegant drawing room furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

WM. WITBECK, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 45½ Canal-st all the genteel furniture of a large house, elegant carpets, beds, bedding, pier-glass, piano, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs

JOHN P MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A S RICHARDS, Auctioneer

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., the usual goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIE'S EMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty," or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this city, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 41 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway up stairs, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform Sunday Dispatch Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Dry Dock, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pink New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and contains in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of health which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address Dr H P BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Assistant and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 211 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit, if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of us in New York. Remember, we have no agents in this City and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No 118 Fulton-st., who has been our agent since 1849. FYNE & CO., sole proprietors No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (138 Crosby.) Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, } 5th av. at 79th st. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 6th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th av., from 59th st to near 62d st., extending within the Park from 500 to 675 feet from the avenue, and embracing about 72,000 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 8th-av., from near 60th st to 65th-st extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED,
Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859 }

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the sweeping of the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the scavengers.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but by impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ashcarts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } Of New-York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER,
EDWD. M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R MENGER & CO., at the same place, No. 12 Dey-st, in this City.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

NOTICE.—J. M. McKEOGH IS NOT AUTHORIZED to sell my umbrellas, or transact any business in my name. Moneys and orders should be addressed to me. W. H. RICHARDSON,
No. 418 Market-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York in part thereof, and to public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRETT BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BERGAMINI, GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HENRY G. FRALL,

je8 law6w* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N.Y.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September 1859 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.

jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Tauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 19 Liberty-place in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,

ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A complete establishment for a gentleman and family; the horse is a fine blood bay, 6 years old, and very stylish, gentle and kind, and a fine saddle horse; the rockaway is light with high door; will be sold together or separately at a bargain. They can be seen at HATHORN'S Stables, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID blood bays, black legs, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and for beauty of style and action cannot be surpassed. They will be sold at a bargain, and can be seen at S. S SNYDER'S stables, corner South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED brown 15¾ hands well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $200, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private gentleman and can be seen at Mackay's stable, No. 79 West 22d-st.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A splendid road horse from the country, bay color, 15¾ hands high, eight years old; sound, kind, spirited and stylish of great endurance. Apply soon at ROGERS & KILHAM'S Feed store, No. 44 Wooster-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:

7:45 A M —For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M —Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A M —For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A M.—For White Plains
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:30 P M.—Dover Plains
6:00 P. M—White Plains.
6:15 P. M —White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M —Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6:00 A. M —From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A M —From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, via Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Their Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 30, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with their trains for New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains Cars 11 A. M and 5 P. M., for Tarrytown 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:15 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:20 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the War Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 33d sts. Troy Train will leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Express trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7:45, and 11 A. M. fare by 9 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning at 1 P. M at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A M, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 1:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4:30 P. M. Mail

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANZ LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (B.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH STEAMBOAT LINE.—FOR WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 10:30 A. M	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 6 4 A. M.
Thursday, July 7 12:30 P. M.	Thursday July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10, 9 30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 6 P. M.
Wed'sday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 6:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A M	Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A.M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY COWELL Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $8. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to the Agent on board, or to C. DROMMELIN, Jr. & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 12:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point, where a boat every half hour can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Ames-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. D. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 15 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will make an excursion to Cholera Banks, on FRIDAY, July 8, 1859, leaving foot of Jackson st., at 6 o'clock, Peck-slip at ½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 7 o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait furnished on board.

Capt. WALTER BOGGS,
Capt R. THOMAS.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—STEAMBOATS AND barges for charter at a reduced price, including the large and commodious steamer *South America*. Also, for sale, a steamboat, 140 feet long. Apply to G. W. D. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson st., Pier No. 2, N. R.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 62 South-st., corner of Pine.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives on or under the palisades, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

of radiant Maltese, carmine and Japanese fires, mutating to a splendid pyramid of colored fires, one hundred feet in height. This piece was deservedly cheered, long and loudly. So were the "Polka Quadrille," which was truly magnificent, and the "Queen of the Mist," an entirely new and original piece, resembling ornamental shell-work, with dolphins spouting fire (supposed to be water) to the height of fifty feet. The representation of a Fire Engine and of a Steamer gave great satisfaction to the beholders. The "Star of Independence" was even more beautiful than any of the preceding. It commenced with a hexagon wheel of jessamine fires, with colored centres, mutating to the "Star of Independence," composed of red, blue and green jets, which suddenly, in its turn, mutated to a magnificent five-pointed star of immense size and brilliancy. The piece succeeding this was called a "Tribute to Fame," and represented a basket of flowers containing roses, tulips, jessamines, pinks and forget-me-nots, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. But the triumph of the pyrotechnists, and the utmost excess of delight on the part of the spectators, was reserved for the final and crowning piece, the "Temple of Fame." This beautiful exhibition commenced with a wheel of Chinese fire, mutating to a temple, composed of red, blue, silver green and gold lance work, representing three arches supported by four Egyptian columns. Over the centre arch, resting on a section of the globe, was the National fowl of America, bearing an olive branch in his talons, and contemplating with due gravity the word "Union," presented in blazing fires beneath him. In the centre arch was a figure of WASHINGTON in the act of delivering his Farewell Address. In the other arches were figures of Liberty and Justice, and beneath the whole structure was the motto "1776, American Independence, 1859." This fine composition covered nearly the whole length of the space in front of the Governor's room, and terminated with a grand flight of colored fires, filling the air for several hundred feet. Cheer upon cheer rent the air until the last spark had faded out, when the vast multitude poured like a flood out of each of the avenues of the Park, to finish up what remained of "the Fourth" in various ways, according to their own pleasure.

The crowd in and about Madison-square, though not so large as that in the Park, was still very great, and the delight which they manifested at the display of fireworks, was not exceeded elsewhere. The "Indian Palmetto," "Liberty and Justice," the "Passion Flower," "Polka Dance," "Ispahan Rose," and "The Caprice," as the prominent pieces were named, were loudly applauded, while the *finale*, the "Temple of Liberty," threw old as well as young into ecstasies of delight. This piece of pyrotechny was scarcely inferior to the concluding piece in the Park.

In Tompkin's-square the assemblage of people was almost as large as in the Park, and the display, excepting the final piece, was nearly as effective. The whole concluded with an "Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON," surrounded by a wreath of laurel, with an arch of stars over the statue, terminating with a battery, which filled the air for several hundred feet with stars of every variety of color.

At Mount Morris the display was similar, terminating with the Genius of America sitting on a pile of rocks, holding in one hand the cap of liberty, while the other rested on a shield. On each side was a column, surmounted by an eagle holding a shield. The side wings of this piece were composed of revolving suns, the centres of which were filled with turning figures.

Displays of fireworks also took place at Hamersley, Jackson and Hamilton Squares; at Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st; at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street; at the junction of Broadway and Seventh-avenue; at Mission Square, Five Points; at Randall's Island; and other places.

A handsome display of fireworks, procured by private subscription, was given in Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of Mr. LUHRMANN. The pieces occupied the block between the avenues, and were very creditable. There were Greek Bengola lights, a "Polka Dance," bombs, and three new pieces—"1776," a Kaleidoscope, and "Fourth of July." The residents of the locality footed the bill of expenses for this private entertainment, and appeared to enjoy it immensely.

Innumerable were the private celebrations of the "Glorious Fourth" on Monday, both in town and country, and in many instances the private celebrations quite eclipsed the public demonstrations in their costliness and elegance. At the country seat of BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq., at Manhasset, Long Island, there was a *fete champetre* on a magnificent scale in honor of the day. Open house was kept for all the neighbors, and a large party of invited guests from the City were entertained in the most hospitable manner. There was dancing through the day, a fine band of music played on the lawn, and in the evening there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks. Mr. WOOD has celebrated the Fourth in this generous manner for the past three years.

Cricket.

EIGHTEEN AMERICANS VERSUS ELEVEN ENGLISHMEN.

This, the greatest and most interesting match of the season, commenced Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, on the Hoboken cricket ground, the Americans taking the first innings. Baker and Van Houton were the first to take the bat. The former kept his wicket some time, and played well, when a splendid ball from Marsh caused him to play the ball forward, which, rising in the air, was caught by Marsh. The batting throughout, on the American side, was very steady, but no higher run could be made throughout the game than 13, which was made by Hall, in fine style, he carrying out his bat. Ten was made by Rephardt, when he was unfortunately run out. The score is very small for eighteen to make, it being only 71. At the conclusion of the first innings the Englishmen took the bat, and amongst the largest runs we notice the following: Crossly, 21, not out; Hallis, 13; Wilby, 12; Sharp, 8, and Higham 7. The bowling, on both sides, was very fine. Upwards of two thousand persons were upon the ground, including a large number of ladies.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning the match was resumed, the Americans continuing their second innings. The batting was far superior to that of the first, and the score at the end of the game amounted to 116 runs, thus leaving their opponents the fair score of 98 runs to make, which was done without difficulty with five men to spare. The Americans are very good batters, but cannot stand long against such bowling as CROSSLEY'S, MARSH'S, SENIOR'S and HALLIS'. Their fielding was also good. On the part of the Englishmen the batting was excellent, and the bowling never equaled in this country. On both days a large number of ladies were upon the ground, who appeared to take as much interest in the game as the gentlemen. The following is

THE SCORE.

AMERICANS—1ST INNINGS	Runs.	ENGLISH—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.
Baker, c. l. b. Marsh	7	Sharp, b. Rephardt	8
Van Houon, b. Hallis	1	Hammond, c. Hall b. Rephardt	1
Holder, c Marsh, b. Hallis	0	Pardit	1
Van Buren, b. Hallis	2	Marsh b. Andrews	1
Monteville, c. Senior, b. Marsh	0	Wills, c Holden b. Vernon	13
Newhall, b. Hallis	3	Senior, run out	1
Vernon, l. b wkt b Marsh	3	Sams, b. Vernon	5
Barclay, c Sams b. Hallis	6	Burnet, b. Vernon	0
Cadwalader, b. Hallis	0	Kidd, b. F. Wister	5
Jones Wister, b. Hallis	0	Higham, b. Rephardt	7
John Wister, b. Hallis	0	Crossley, not out	21
W. R. Wister, b. Hallis	8	Hallis, b. Vernon	13
Rephardt, run out	10	Bs 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 11	16
Case, b Hallis	3	Total	90
Andrews, b. Marsh	0		
Hall, not out	13		
Jackson, b. Hallis	0		
F. Wister, c. Marsh, b. Senior	1		
Bs 9, lg. byes, 3; wides 2	14		
Total	71		

AMERICANS—2D INNINGS.	Runs.	ENGLISH—2D INNINGS.	Runs.
Baker, run out	15	Sharp, c. Baker, b. Holden	5
VanBuren, st. Higham, b. Hallis	5	Hammond, c. Andrews, b John Wister	20
W. R. Wister, run out	22	Crossley, b. Vernon	0
Vernon, c Marsh, b. Crossley	4	Sams, b. Vernon	5
Hall, b. Crossley	4	Senior, not out	29
Newhall, c. Senior, b. Marsh	10	Wilby, c. John Wister, b. Reppardt	2
Reppardt, b. Sharp	1	Marsh, not out	7
Barclay, c. Marsh, b Marsh	8	Byes, 10; wides, 23	33
Jones Wister, st. Higham, b Sharp	3	Total	99
Holden, b. Marsh	1		
Case, b. Sharp	0		
VanHouton, b. Sharp	0		
John Wister, c, Marsh, b. Marsh	8		
Cadwalader, b Marsh	0		
Jackson, b. Crossley	11		
Montville, c. Crossley, b. Sharp	1		
Andrews, l b wkt b Sharp	0		
F. Wister, not out	0		
Bs., 12; leg byes, 1; wides, 8; no balls, 2	23		
Total	114		

Doings at the Phalanx.

The old North American Phalanx, situated seven miles back of Red Bank, from being the home of two score of Fourierite philosophers, has become a comfortable Summer-house for a hundred or more New-Yorkers and their families. Feeling patriotic, the temporary residents determined to do something besides explode torpedos, and keep up a continuous rattle of pistol and musket firing. An orator was engaged, a poet stipulated for, the color being Mr. J. W. HILL, of the Unitary Home, and the poet Prof. JOSEPH R. PERKINS, late of Brown University, who has recently won a distinguished reputation abroad by his lectures upon the Microscope. The exercises took place in the grove adjacent to the Phalanx buildings. EDWARD C. STUDLEY, Esq., of this City, read the Declaration, and the Oration and poem followed. Both were masterly efforts, and indicated nothing of the stereotype style, characterizing the majority of Fourth of July efforts. Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, a well known vocalist, sang very effectively several patriotic odes. A dance in the evening wound up the day's very pleasant entertainment.

Accidents.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE BAY STATE.

About half-past five o'clock, as the steamer *Bay State* was passing up the river, and when nearly opposite the Green Point Ferry, her larboard boiler burst with a loud explosion, and two of the firemen were badly scalded. A portion of one side of the boat was carried away by the force of the explosion. She was run up opposite the Hunters Point Ferry, when she struck on Knickerbocker Rock, and there laid until the *Connecticut* came up and took her passengers off. The wounded men were sent to the New-York Hospital.

HENRY MURRAY was injured, Monday, in one of his knees by a pistol-shot, at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named DANIEL O'CONNELL received an ugly stab in the back at the hands of a drunken man at the corner of Gold and Ann streets. The assailant fled, and O'CONNELL was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FRANCIS DERNON was badly burned by the premature discharge of a quantity of powder. Taken to the Hospital.

JOHN MATTHEWS, brother to the notorious PAT MATTHEWS, was badly burned in the face by the premature discharge of powder.

PATRICK DONAHUE, while in an intoxicated state, attempted to jump on a car at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, but slipped and fell under the wheels of the car. One of his feet was nearly cut off.

EDWARD WELDON had several fingers blown off by the bursting of a pistol in Oliver-street.

THOMAS MARTIN, a sailor on board the schooner *Mary Cole*, lying in the East River, received a gun-shot in the face while attempting to draw a charge from a gun.

Another sailor, named JAMES HARRISON, lost his right thumb by the bursting of a pistol, at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN received a severe wound in one of his hands, by the bursting of a pistol in Elm-street.

A boy named MICHAEL GALLAGHER received serious wounds in his arms and neck, from the carelessness of a companion who was firing a pistol in Jefferson-street.

WILLIAM H. WALKER had his nose cut off by falling through a window at the saloon corner of Worth-street and Broadway.

JACOB WOODRUFF, was badly hurt while loading a pistol at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich-streets

A man named THOMAS SNAUDER, bet a shilling with some boys, who were firing a small cannon in Church-st., that he would stand in front of their cannon, and they could not hurt him. The experiment was tried, and he received a severe flesh wound in one of his legs.

MARGARET MCCRACKEN, employed in the *Sun* building, received a compound fracture of one of her arms in the Park in consequence of some careless person firing off a pistol with a ball in it.

MICHAEL CHRISTAL received a scalp wound, by being struck on the head with a wrench, whilst at a fire.

A colored girl, named JANE TREADWELL, had one of her hands shattered by the bursting of a pistol, at No. 65 Leonard-street. The hand will have to be amputated.

A lad, named JOHN BOWMAN, had several fingers shot off. He was loading a pistol and carelessly held one of his hands over the muzzle. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Two boys, named ALBERT EMMONS and JOHN SEBLING, were firing a little cannon, loaded with powder and ball, at No. 63 Willett-street, when one of the shot took effect in the thigh of JOHN MCCOY. The boys were arrested.

A boy named WILLIAM SATTEN had one of his hands shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol at No. 6 Second-avenue.

GEORGE JONES, residing at No. 95 West Eighteenth-street, was shot in one of his shoulders while "sky-larking" with a loaded gun in his hand.

A colored lad named HENRY CALLOIL, residing at No. 75 Laurens-street, while in a state of excitement, burst a blood-vessel and died.

A man named ARCHIBALD BURNS, residing at No. 234 West Twenty-sixth-street, went on an excursion to Pleasant Valley. While at Pleasant Valley he attempted to climb a tree, but slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his neck, and died immediately. His body was brought to the City by the steamer *Alice Price*.

A telegraph dispatch was received from the Twelfth Ward Police last evening, stating that the propeller *Sampson* was ashore at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street.

CHARLES EASTWOOD was arrested by the Nineteenth Ward Police on a charge of furiously driving his horse and wagon over a little boy at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. The little boy, named PATRICK GORMAN, is not expected to live.

A lad named SAMUEL MADDEN climbed up into a tree at Jones' Woods yesterday, but fell to the ground and broke his right arm.

ELIZABETH COLE had a leg fractured at the festival at Jones' Woods.

Mr. C. A. CANDEE, lately returned from California, was standing in front of FRENCH'S Hotel, he was wounded by the wad from a pistol striking him. It tore the flesh from his scalp and the powder burned his face. He thinks a boy employed in the pistol gallery of the hotel discharged the weapon. Mr. CANDEE is in the New-York Hospital.

CHARLES SELWICK, a German cigar-maker, was taken into custody for carelessly using fire-arms. He discharged a pistol into a window on the corner of Madison and Market streets.

ROBERT DAVIS, a lad, was deprived of his right thumb by the premature discharge of a pistol he was loading. His wound was dressed by a physician, and he was taken home.

A young man named WM. HIGGINS, residing at No. 62 East Thirty-fifth street, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon. One of the fingers of his right hand had to be amputated.

An unknown boy was burned in the Eleventh Ward by the explosion of some fire-crackers and blue-lights which he had in his pantaloon pockets.

A woman named ELIZABETH DIEBROW, and a child, were badly injured by the explosion of a camphene lamp in the Eighteenth Ward. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN COTTEY, a young man living at No. 283 Mott-street, was seriously injured by the bursting of a small cannon. His wounds were dressed at the Station-house.

A small child, name unknown, was run over by a baker's wagon in the Fourteenth Ward, and fatally injured. The driver, named HENRY SCHNEIDER, was arrested.

FRANCIS DE MUNN, a colored man, was eating ice cream on the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street, when JOHN MATTHEWS, another colored man, dropped a pack of lighted fire-crackers into DE MUNN'S pocket which caused a flask of powder therein to explode. Both men were seriously injured. They were taken to the Hospital.

A very distressing accident happened on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, by which it is feared Mrs. JANE CLEVELAND, of Providence, R. I., will lose her life. This lady was standing on the front stoop of house No. 132 West Forty-fourth-street, when she was shot in the right breast by a pebble, projected from a small cannon fired by two boys, named LUDWIG LARPER and WM. HIGGS. The pebble passed quite through the body of the unfortunate lady, passing out directly under the right shoulder-blade. Mrs. CLEVELAND recently came to this City to take charge of her cousin's house, (Mr. Woods',) who was sick from having been run over about six weeks ago, while in the employ of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express. The lady, who is greatly beloved on account of her excellent and amiable disposition, has been married but ten months. The boys were immediately arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-second Ward.

HENRY CARROLL, a colored boy, died suddenly at 6¼ o'clock, at No. 75 Laurens-street, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The Coroner was notified.

PHILIP MCMAHON, of No. 265 East Thirteenth-street, was badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. Sent to Bellevue.

MAURICE ROSENBALL, a boy living at No. 111 Second-street, lost his thumb and forefinger by the unexpected explosion of a pistol he was playing with.

An unknown man was drowned in the East River, near Fifty-seventh-street, by the swamping of a small boat in which he sat while it was in the tow of the steamer *John A. Stevens*. Every exertion was made to save him, both by the Police and parties on the steamer, but without success. The boat was picked up by one of the Blackwell's Island barges. It was painted red and white outside, and cream color inside.

Incidents.

A mad dog was killed in Avenue A, near Twelfth-street, Monday morning, after having bitten two children and a man.

The Fourth Ward Police on Monday arrested JAS. GARDINER, ANDREW MCCARTY and DENNIS MCCARTY, on a charge of participating in a prize fight at the dock foot of Dover-street, North River.

A gang of brutes, in the shape of men, amused themselves by standing in the Bowery Monday evening and throwing lighted fire crackers into the windows of the cars passing along. The Police stopped the brutal sport.

The same trick was played for a short time in front of an alleged den called "Butt Allen's," in Broadway, but the Detective Police put an end to it on being made acquainted with the fact.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at Jones' Wood on Monday afternoon because Prof. PERRY did not make an ascension in his mammoth balloon. It is said sufficient gas could not be obtained to inflate the balloon. It was found necessary to call on the Nineteenth Ward for protection, and but for the policemen the balloon would have been destroyed.

Fires.

FIRE IN GROVE-STREET.—The alarm at 10 A. M. on Monday, in the Third District, was caused by a trifling fire in the dwelling No. 80 Grove-street.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—A fire was discovered about 11 o'clock Monday morning on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 309 Grand-street. The flames were not extinguished by the firemen until the roof was entirely destroyed. The lower portion of the premises was occupied by LEHMANN & DOYLE as a dry goods store, and their loss is about $4,000; covered by an insurance of $2,000 each in the Gebhard, Lafayette, Atlantic, (Brooklyn,) Commonwealth New-Amsterdam and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. The building is owned by a Mrs. MAAK, and is damaged about $1,000; insured.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The Third District alarm at 11 A. M. on Monday was occasioned by an accidental fire in the tenement house No. 444 Greenwich-street. The fire originated in the bed room of Mrs. CORRIGAN, and her furniture was damaged about $50.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—A trifling fire occurred at 12:10, noon, Monday, at No. 117 West Twenty-Seventh street, which caused an alarm for the Second District.

FALSE ALARM IN WEST BROADWAY.—The alarm at 12:16 noon, Monday, was caused by a chimney being on fire at No. 62 West Broadway.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—The Sixth District alarm at 5¾ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, was occasioned by a trifling fire in the Bowery, near Grand street.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.—About 8 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the upper portion of the three-story brick building, No. 100 Vesey-street, occupied by J. W. HAMEL as a saloon and lodging-house. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the fire was extinguished, the building, with its contents, was almost entirely destroyed. The damage to the furniture, &c., is about $2 500, and is said to be insured. The damage to the building is about $4 000 Insured in City Companies. JOHN Q. JONES the President of the Chemical Bank is the owner of the building. The adjoining saloon of WM. TUNISON, No. 98 Vesey street, was damaged about $1,000. Insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About 7 P. M. on Monday, a fire occurred in a store occupied by M. S. BRYAN, at No. 68 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, in consequence of the accidental ignition of fireworks on sale there. Damage about $100.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Oration by Prof. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute—Fireworks, Accidents, &c. &c.

In Brooklyn the day was ushered in by the booming of cannon and ringing of bells, accompanied by a grand display of bunting, and a general discharge of pistols and fireworks by the boys, before old Sol, in fact, had fairly wiped his face with the few clouds that hung lazily about the horizon. The salutes were fired on Fort Greene and Wheat Hill; at the former place by Col. GRAHAM, and at the latter by Capt. TAFT—two gentlemen who always officiate on similar occasions. Bells of most of the churches were rung as requested by the Committee of Arrangements. With these helps the day was pretty well ushered in before the sun was one hour high, and all juvenile America was ushered out of doors, and commenced the task of amusing themselves by making as much noise as they could. They succeeded to perfection. It is worthy of remark that nearly all business was suspended during the day, including liquor selling; every branch, in fact, except dealers in fireworks, cigars, and confectionery.

DEDICATING A NEW FLAG AND LIBERTY POLE.

At 5 o'clock the ceremony of dedicating the new liberty-pole and flag at Fort Greene took place, under the direction of Capt SAMUEL GRAHAM. Four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, viz: Capt. BURNETT'S, Capt. SPRAGUE'S, Capt. STEERS', and Capt. DE BEVOISE'S, were on the ground to take part in the proceedings. One gun was the signal for the flag to be started. While it was being raised into position the Navy-yard band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the military presented arms. The flag in place, a salute of 33 guns was fired by Capt. URBAN, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The infantry gave a salute of 13 rounds and then marched off, playing "Yankee Doodle." The pole is on the highest land in Fort Greene Park, and is 156 feet high. The flag is 20 by 30 feet, and cost $40. There are 33 stars on it—one for each State—forming the letters "F. G.," (Fort Greene.) The pole has upon it the four cardinal points of the compass, a vane and liberty cap. It is a neat affair. This matter over the military marched through some of the principal streets, and were dismissed.

The Seventy-second Regiment New-York State Militia, Col BENNETT, also marched through some of the principal thoroughfares early in the day, and there was also a fine turn out of the Marine Corps stationed at the Navy Yard.

At 12 o'clock more salutes were fired, and the bells were rung again for half an hour. Soon after this, Dodworth's Band took up a position on a stage erected in City Hall Park, and discoursed some excellent music, during which the people assembled to witness the civic celebration.

Mr. W. CHARLES B. THORSTON read the Declaration of Independence, and immediately after the oration of the day, Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, was introduced. We give below the substance of the orator's remarks:

THE ORATION.

After referring to the Declaration of Independence which had been read, saying that this immortal manifesto of humanity was promulgated to a startled world eighty-three years ago—an event of more momentous import in the annals of the human race than any other, save the erection of the cross alone, he proceeded to say:

For eighty-three years, this day of National jubilee has been ushered in with the voices of cannon and of bells, and "bonfires and illuminations," according to the predictions of the great Statesmen, have everywhere attested a nation's pride and joy. Eighty three years ago the great truths of the Declaration were announced to the ages—and though that announcement had been followed by the pilgrimage and the cross of disaster and defeat, though despotism had effaced its glowing lines in blood, and America had been to-day the hereditary footstool of some race of tyrants, there would be still occasion enough, though perchance not opportunity for a celebration like this. But the clear head and the heart of fire which combined in the composition of this wonderful paper were succeeded by the firm hand to achieve, and the constant mind to suffer, and our country stands to-day, with all her faults, in the line of successful experiment of the right and duty of self government. We need not repeat the oft-told, but still glorious history of the deeds and sufferings of our fathers. The world knows it by heart and believes in it; of all other Statesmen, of all other warriors, of all other patriots, the pages of rival historians are to conflict in their accounts, but the chroniclers of every nation and the traditions of every tribe write in unquestioning tribute to the forces of the American Revolution. The memories of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, of HANCOCK, of ADAMS, of MADISON and JEFFERSON, are still fresh and precious in our hearts. Far distant be the day when it shall be esteemed idle or useless to cherish them! When the eighty-third century of American Independence shall dawn upon this Continent, may there be a countless generation upon its shores, who shall still regard these sacred names, as the watchwords and safeguards of Liberty, and murmur them in their prayers for the welfare of the beloved Republic, and the perpetuity of its institutions.

And shall it be forbidden us, my countrymen, as we look back from the eminence of this day of glory over four-fifths of a century which have elapsed since our National birth day, to employ the language of exultation and thanksgiving over the way in which our God has led us? The vast increase of our territory; the immense multiplication of our sources of wealth; the mighty influx of the peoples of the earth into our population, promising out of the mingling of all bloods to compound the most grand and potent nationality the world ever saw. Our rapid strides in all the departments of civilization, in education and religion, in science and literature, in arts and arms—until the anxious doubt, or open derision, with which our infant essays were regarded abroad, have given place to unquestioning faith and unqualified respect; are not these *in themselves* indications of success in our great experiment, and do they not furnish occasions of congratulation, of devout gratitude, and of cheerful hope for the future?

And however it may be feared that the lessons of the Declaration of the Revolution have failed in their mold upon the most immediate recipients of their blessings, certain it is that their voice has gone out in all the earth, and has not yet ceased to vibrate in the heart of the nations. We are told that the very Arab has been heard to utter with reverence the name of WASHINGTON; are there no ideas of sacred humanity, of enlightenment, of patriotism, of public and private virtue, associated with that man? And surely in all the realms of civilization, wherever men have learned to take cognizance of their rights and their responsibilities to God, (which are only obverse sides of the same great truth,) the fact that a colonial people, weak and divided eighty-three years ago, *did* take arms in the assertion of an abstract principle of political righteousness, *did* make good their footing, after, however, much of suffering and disaster, and *did* lay the foundations of the most equitable rule recorded in the annals of civil government, is known and noted well, and underlies a well-spring of hope and courage. Every struggle for popular rights, whether put forth in the bloody battle-field or in the arena of peaceful reform, has fired the heart and nerved the arm of the patriot in many a revolution, destined itself soon to be subverted (for God, alas, breathes not many WASHINGTONS) and to-day, who can doubt it is the star of hope, in camp or field, to the soldier of Italy as he passes on in a righteous cause, under doubtful auspices, towards—O, God of the nations, may we dare say it?—to a glorious and a permanent triumph. And here, at home, surrounded by the patriotic consistencies of the children of freedom, and struggling with evils as numerous and powerful as prolific human depravity might be expected to engender, shall we hesitate to affirm the substantial success of the great experiment? Far be it for me to ignore either the dangers or the sins of the Republic. I know how eternal must be that vigilance which is the price of Liberty. I know how constant is the struggle necessary to preserve the best blessings of the institutions which have been transferred to us. I have not forgotten that into the very Paradise of our political infancy, the devil also came, and that disguised he sat, "squat like a toad," in the very presence of our mother Liberty, and distilled his leprous poison too successfully into her ear, and that it has been reserved for to-day's Ithuriel touch to uncover the deformity of this direst and most hideous form of our purity and peace. I see how lordly aristocracy, even in this sacred Democratic Government, even now strives to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many—how effeminate dilettantism would sneer down our institutions with foreign affectation, and partisan profligacy would rot them down with political corruption—how wealth, without labor, and fashion, importations from an over-ripe civilization, seek to discredit the dignity of labor, the true life of the land—how too often the violence and cupidity of the adopted citizen conflicts with the selfishness and intolerance of the native, and both unite only to tear the bowels of the Republic, "whose benignant and impartial policy they alike fail to appreciate." But when I look upon these evils, I see in them only the marshalled, not the victorious enemies of the commonwealth, and regard them as the measure of the power of that principle by which God will bring them to naught. Has any one yet claimed that Liberty, once asserted in a fallen world, should thenceforth meet no obstacles? Have we not seen wave after wave, terror-crested and full high advanced, come threatening down upon us, only to break in harmless foam, and send their silent, silvery reach far up the shore? Herein has the excellence of popular sovereignty, bearing with it the assurance of popular responsibility and popular dignity, been made most manifest—that the institutions which belonged to the people have been therefore safe in the people's keeping; excitements which would have rocked the nations of Europe with disastrous convulsions, have spent their force innocuously, nay, have operated as purifying storms with us, and when all men have awaited the clearing to see where the good ship went down, the blue sky has revealed her, with every rope taut and every spar set, riding peacefully at anchor on the unruffled sea. And because these evils lower about, shall we have no confidence in the potency of the truth which lie at our foundation? No hope in the virtue and intelligence of the people whom we have for so many years been educating in church and school, and binding up in ties of family and firesice, to be intrusted with the vindication of those truths? No faith in God, who is their author, and who is pledged to their eventual and enduring triumph? Perish then the folly of croaking—the treason of despondency, when cheerful courage is the all essential panoply alone in which the enemy is to be encountered and overcome!

But while from the views of the past, we draw encouragement to gird ourselves for the battle of the future, let us look well to it citizens, that it be indeed a conflict, and not a couch of false security and enervating repose, to which we go forth from this fresh assurance of our strength. A little more than a decade of years, and the Great Republic of modern times will have completed the first century of her history; and though that little seventeen years seems a period all too brief for serious injury, when we consider the slow operation of causes which wrought through long ages to effect the ruin of the ancient republics, yet who can doubt that, in this day of speedier changes, influences may be set at work, or old principles attain the ascendancy, which shall hurry this Republic to a fall far more rapid than its rise? Nay, it seems hardly extravagant to say that there are issues already joined, and crises just now imminent among us which throw upon the men of this generation the responsibility of deciding whether the sun of July 4th, 1676, shall rise upon this fair land under the disastrous eclipse of foreshadowed ruin, or rejoicing like a giant refreshed, to run a race of joy and benediction, coeval with the lifetime of the world.

It is unworthy of the wise man to lie down in his strength, permitting the causes that bring weakness to steal upon him unawares; and if we refuse, even in this hour of policy, even in this hour of conscious superiority, when all Europe is shivering beneath the shock of arms, wielded to purchase with oceans of blood the blessings which we so peacefully enjoy,—let us refuse to consider the lesson of the day complete until we have faithfully inquired on what conditions the permanency of these blessings may be secured to us; and listened to the *voices of caution*, as well as those of *courage*, which call to us out of the turmoil of the times. And first and foremost, I think we should beware of allowing the great cardinal principles of American Liberty to fall into desuetude, which precedes contempt. In the earlier life of these venerable men around me, the recurrence of this anniversary brought the Sabbath of the year. Then, in every town and hamlet in the land, gray-haired heroes, whose personal sufferings and toils had engraven on their memory every incident of the War of Independence, listened with moistened eyes, as the first principles of the gospel of Liberty fell from the lips of the orator; and young men and boys stood by with hearts on fire to emulate the martyrdom of their fathers; and woman was there, both the matron and the maiden, to hallow with her sympathy and inspire with her approval, the cause of human rights. And still, when we, who now stand in the meridian, were boys, the fire continued to burn; here and there a straggling relic of the Revolution could be hunted up to grace a platform on Independence Day, and we children looked on him with reverential awe, and believed in him and his cause religiously. But now, alas! the last of the Fathers has gone to his reward. The old watchwords of freedom are dying out from the memories of men, or are revived on the polluted lips of the political bully to grace some violation of the principles they indicate—of the political huckster, to subserve his own selfish purposes. These time-honored revivals of our political religion have become to too many a weariness and a disgust. All honor to the few among our municipal rulers who have labored so unstintingly, that the hallowed day might not go by in Brooklyn without at least this feeble memorial of the "limes," and the cause "which tried men's souls!" It is true that these, like all other great truths, have suffered from the plague of repetition and triteness. The most important principles must always be those which lie in the realm of Common-place. And foolish men have babbled on the sacred theme; and the American eagle has been spread over a dreary continent of nonsense; and the star-spangled banner has been wrought into many a coat of motley. But still we return to our charge. This Gospel is eternal; these *principles* must never be forgotten; we cannot afford to forget them. Why are they not taught in our schools? Was there ever a solecism more fearful than that with all our clamor about Popular Education as the great safeguard of Free Institutions—the elementary principles of the Government of the United States, although embodied by an able lawyer in a brief comprehension, and comprehensible school-book, have never yet formed an acknowledged necessity of Common School education? Thank God! the glorious accents of the fathers yet live in our books of oratory, and the heart of the young declaimer flames up with the reflected fire of revolutionary eloquence, as with PATRICK HENRY, he rallies his compatriots to "Liberty or Death!" or resolves with JOHN ADAMS, "Sink or swim, survive or perish," to give his heart and his hand to his country's cause.

But these principles must be cherished for their own sake, and not for the sake of the institutions which appear to embody them. I yield to no man in a sober and reasonable estimate of the value of the American Constitution and the American Union. And yet even these are less important than the points of American principle which they enshrine. It is not that I love CÆSAR less, but that I love Rome more. These *may* be temporary, but Liberty I feel to be eternal. This fair fabric of popular government *may* pass away. For aught I dare promise to the contrary, anarchy may follow unbridled democracy, and despotism rise after and over anarchy, and an Emperor sit one day in the seat of WASHINGTON. But I know that God sitteth on the circle of the Heavens; that he is the Creator and Redeemer of men; that to all whom He hath given the law which demands perfection, He hath sent also the gospel of salvation and of growth, that all men have rights before him commensurate with their responsibilities to him. I believe that every *man* may claim to the opportunity of development to the full capacity of his nature, and in this respect all men *are* born free and equal, the naked babe of prince and peasant alike lying divested of all the outward accidents of birth in the eye of God,—and the corner stone of the Declaration is not a "lie," as one degenerate statesman dared to say on the floor of Congress, nor "a glittering and sounding generality," as another tawdry orator had the impudence to affirm, but a truth of God, destined one day to become the head of the corner in the temple of Universal Christian Freedom. Then let us preserve our institutions for the sake of American principle, and never be willing to sacrifice the principle because it seems to conflict with the interest of any external institution, however hallowed by time and venerable associations. Infatuation, indeed, must that lover be to whom the body of the fairest of mistresses, after the soul which gave it all its beauty had departed, and corruption had completed its fearful work, could be anything but a loathsome and abhorent corpse.

But, my countrymen, we have a right to prize our institutions. They do enshrine our great birthright, though that is more essentially immortal than they. There is virtue enough in the American people to keep the soul and the body united, and to justify the honored motto—"*Liberty and Union—Liberty and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable!*" Neither do I hesitate to say, we are bound to cultivate that *love of country*, which is irrespective of the purity of her institutions and the righteousness of her policy. It was the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

as much as the land of WALLACE and BRUCE and the martyrs of the Covenant, of which the Wizard Poet of the North so eloquently sung,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

And we may love America as the land of the rock, the river and the lake—of Niagara and the Alleghanies—the land of revolutionary memories and of sainted heroes, even though her degenerate sons should swerve from the ancient land-marks and betray the sacred trust that descended to them. Let us cherish this patriotism, and as the father still loves his erring son, while he execrates the vices which destroy him, so let us adhere with unyielding tenacity of affection to our country, in spite of all her faults, heartily hating and swearing to extirpate the enemies who assail and the traitors who prey upon her. Let us accept a sentiment too often in the mouths of the worst friends of the Republic—but rectified by the corollary of the honest printer: our country *right* or *wrong*; if right, we'll sustain her; and if wrong, we'll right her. To do this effectually, we must cultivate an honest pride in our national institutions. Away, if you please, with the cant and the common place—the stars and the stripes—the eagles and the banners,—which disfigure and degrade a theme as intrinsically sublime as that of Christianity itself, because an essential part of it: but leave us the thing signified in its integrity. The untrammeled ballot, voluntary religion and the common school—are not these a panoply from Heaven's own armory; and shall a sickly fear of being ridiculed for political sentimentalism deter us from grappling them to our bosoms "with hooks of steel?" There is virtue enough in the American Constitution, administered by this Divine Three, to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty to our children and our children's children "world without end"—and to extend the ægis of the national protection to the humblest, save and the *vilest*, child that draws breath between the pine forests of the Aroostook and the Golden Gate of California.

My countrymen, let us guard the purity of the ballot-box. Surely it should be a part of our religion to raise our voices in the primary meetings of the people, demanding the selection of honest and capable men to administer the affairs of Government, and no amount of laziness or false refinement can excuse us from the performance. If this one fault of negligence were corrected—a fault, be it remembered, not of the selfish and corrupt, but of the intelligent and refined—the virtuous and Christian portion of our community—the whole brood of pestilent politicians who suck the veins of the Commonwealth and poison as they suck, will be swept from existence at a blow, and the most prolific and dangerous of the evils that threaten the purity and permanency of the Republic, be no more known forever. That this consummation is devoutly desired by the masses of all parties, who can doubt? Does any man in his senses believe that all the purity and patriotism is monopolized by the men of any one political faith, or of any particular view of public policy?

Let us cultivate this faith in the virtue of the people—this charity to each other's political honesty. A bitter and discourteous practice of impeaching the motives of the opposite side has obtained sway in our partizan conflicts; a practice which, besides engendering discord and strife, where forbearance and candor and temperate counsels are most needed, is calculated to produce the very evil which it professes to deprecate. For who can expect the young politician to mark out for himself a career of Quixotic integrity, when he is habitually taught by all the orators and all the presses of the day that chicanery and